



# THE ASSAM GAZETTE

অসাধাৰণ

EXTRAORDINARY

প্ৰাপ্ত কৰ্তৃত্ব দ্বাৰা প্ৰকাশিত

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No. 186 Dispur, Saturday, 6th April, 2024, 17th Chaitra, 1946 (S. E.)

GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM  
ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR  
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS

## NOTIFICATION

The 28th July, 2023

eCFNo.344430/2023/105.- In exercise of the powers conferred by the Sub- Section (2) and (3) of Section 10 of the Assam Town & Country Planning Act.1959 (as amended) read with Rule 6 of the Assam Town and Country Planning (Publication of Master Plan and Zoning Regulation) Rules 1962, the Governor of Assam is pleased to publish the following notice regarding the publication of the Final Master Plan for Dhekiajuli.

### **Notice for Publication of the Final Master Plan for Dhekiajuli**

1. It is notified that the Final Master Plan for Dhekiajuli is prepared by the Directorate of Town and Country Planning, Government of Assam and adopted by the State Government under sub section (2) and (3) of Section 10 of the Assam Town & Country Planning Act, 1959 (as amended) read with Section 6 of the Assam Town & Country Planning (Amendment) Rule, 1962 for the area described in the schedule below, is hereby published.
2. The Final Master Plan with all relevant papers and maps may be inspected free of Cost during the office hours at the office of the Director, Town & Country Planning, Assam, Dispur, Guwahati-6, the Deputy Director, Town & Country Planning, District Office- Tezpur, office of the Chairman, Dhekiajuli Municipal Board & Dhekiajuli Revenue Circle Office. Copies of the Final Master Plan is also available in the office of the Director, Town & Country Planning, Dispur, Guwahati-6 and Deputy Director, Town & Country Planning, District Office- Tezpur for sale on payment.

**SCHEDULE****A) Situation and Area**

District	:	Sonitpur
Sub-Division	:	Tezpur
Police Station	:	Dhekiajuli
State	:	Assam
Approximate Master Plan Area	:	13.70 Sq.Km
Approximate Municipal Area	:	04.26 Sq.KM

**B) REVENUE AREA INCLUDED IN THE DHEKIAJULI MASTER PLAN**

- 1) Dhekiajuli Municipal Board
- 2) Other Revenue area falls under Dhekiajuli Revenue Circle.

**Mouza****Villages**

Dhekiajuli	:	1. Dhekiajuli Town (Part), 2. Dhekiajuli Town 1 <sup>st</sup> Part Dag Nos. 72 to 80, 3. Dhekiajuli Gaon, 4. Dhekiajuli T.E. No. 1 Dag Nos. 1 to 17, 5. Mainajuli, 6. Monujuli 7. MithaAam Bengali Gaon, 5. Borsolla Bagan Gaon (Part) Dag No. 1, 24, 115 (as the solid Waste Management Site Existing & Proposed sites of Dhekiajuli MB are situated here)
Borchola	:	1. Dhekiajuli Town (Part), 2. Balisiha Gaon, 3. Bhalukdhara, 4. Medhichuburi Gaon.

**C) DESCRIPTION OF BOUNDRIES**

North	:	Namchuburi Panbari Gaon, Ghagra Kachari Gaon, Borchola Bagan Gaon
South	:	Dhekiajuli T.E. 3, Ratanjuli, Sirajuli Pathar Gaon
East	:	Keherukhanda Gaon, Keherukhanda Pathar
West	:	Dhekiajuli T.E. 1 & Dhekiajuli T.E. No. 2

**KAVITHA PADMANABHAN,**  
 Commissioner & Secretary to the Government of Assam,  
 Department of Housing and Urban Affairs,  
 Dispur, Guwahati-6.

## CHAPTER – I

### INTRODUCTION TO THE MASTER PLAN AREA

#### 1.1 LOCATION, REGIONAL SETTING AND HISTORY OF THE TOWN

Urbanization is a continuous process. So, far industrialization has been treated as a necessary factor for urbanization but the recent trend reveals that growth and modernization in agricultural activities can also lead to urbanization by means of rural development strategy. So, far the process of urbanization in Assam is very slow and this is mainly due to industrial backwardness and dependence of agriculture on primitive methods to a great extent. According to 2011 census the percentage of urban population in Assam was 14.8 against all India figures of 31.1. For Sonitpur district the figure is 9.04 which were quite below the state average. Dhekiajuli Town came into being as urban center in the year 1959 when the first Town Committee was set up. Later in the year 1974, the Dhekiajuli Municipal Board has been formed. It is Class III town according to 2011 Census with a population of 21,579.

The latitude and longitude of Dhekiajuli are  $26^{\circ} 42' 13.21''$  N and  $92^{\circ} 28' 41.09''$  E respectively and it is 297 feet (92.52 M) above mean sea level.

Dhekiajuli town has got significant role in the Quit India Movement of 1942. Eleven nos. of Martyrs died in freedom movement at Dhekiajuli. The “Singri Gupteswar Mandir” (during the reign of great Ahom Monarch Shiva Sinha) has got much importance in the history of Assam lies on the south direction about 8 K.M. away from the town. In the Medieval Period, the “Sirajuli Satra” was established by a pioneer of the great saint of Assam Sankardeva, a historical important place is situated at about 3 K.M. away from the eastern side of the town. During the British Period, the British set up 2 Nos. of Railway Stations i.e. one was “Dhekiajuli Road Station” and another was “Singri Panchnoi Railway Station” (SPRT). It runs from Singri to

Panchnoi via Dhekiajuli town to carry tea chests from the adjoining tea estates for export purpose. It was functioning during British period and continued up to 1957-58.

Dhekiajuli was home to possibly the youngest martyr of the Indian freedom struggle. On 20<sup>th</sup> September, 1942, as part of the Quit India Movement, processions of freedom fighters marched to various police stations across several towns in Assam. These squads, which were known as 'Mrityu Bahini', or death squads, had wide participation - including women and children - and set out to unfurl the tricolour atop police stations, seen as symbols of colonial power. The British administration came down heavily on them. In Dhekiajuli, at least 15 people were shot dead, three of them women, including the 12-year-old Tileswari Barua. Tileswari is considered as one of the youngest martyrs of India's freedom struggle. 20<sup>th</sup> September has for long been observed as Martyrs' Day in Dhekiajuli town.

## 1.2 CLIMATE, TOPOGRAPHY AND SOIL CONDITION

Dhekiajuli occupies its position on the strip of flat land lying between the both banks of N. H. -15.

The climatic condition of Dhekiajuli town is same as the average climate condition of the state. The monthly maximum and minimum temperatures of Dhekiajuli during the last 5 years are-

**Table No. 1: Maximum and Minimum Temperatures in Dhekiajuli town during Last Five Years**

Year	January		February		March		April		May		June	
	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min
2016	22 <sup>o</sup> C	11 <sup>o</sup> C	27 <sup>o</sup> C	15 <sup>o</sup> C	32 <sup>o</sup> C	19 <sup>o</sup> C	32 <sup>o</sup> C	21 <sup>o</sup> C	32 <sup>o</sup> C	22 <sup>o</sup> C	31 <sup>o</sup> C	24 <sup>o</sup> C
2017	26 <sup>o</sup> C	12 <sup>o</sup> C	28 <sup>o</sup> C	15 <sup>o</sup> C	28 <sup>o</sup> C	16 <sup>o</sup> C	31 <sup>o</sup> C	20 <sup>o</sup> C	33 <sup>o</sup> C	23 <sup>o</sup> C	31 <sup>o</sup> C	24 <sup>o</sup> C
2018	24 <sup>o</sup> C	14 <sup>o</sup> C	26 <sup>o</sup> C	16 <sup>o</sup> C	31 <sup>o</sup> C	19 <sup>o</sup> C	32 <sup>o</sup> C	22 <sup>o</sup> C	32 <sup>o</sup> C	24 <sup>o</sup> C	32 <sup>o</sup> C	25 <sup>o</sup> C
2019	24 <sup>o</sup> C	13 <sup>o</sup> C	26 <sup>o</sup> C	16 <sup>o</sup> C	29 <sup>o</sup> C	18 <sup>o</sup> C	33 <sup>o</sup> C	22 <sup>o</sup> C	32 <sup>o</sup> C	23 <sup>o</sup> C	32 <sup>o</sup> C	25 <sup>o</sup> C
2020	22 <sup>o</sup> C	14 <sup>o</sup> C	26 <sup>o</sup> C	14 <sup>o</sup> C	31 <sup>o</sup> C	20 <sup>o</sup> C	34 <sup>o</sup> C	22 <sup>o</sup> C	32 <sup>o</sup> C	23 <sup>o</sup> C	30 <sup>o</sup> C	21 <sup>o</sup> C



	July		August		September		October		November		December	
	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min
2016	31°C	24°C	31°C	25°C	31°C	23°C	31°C	20°C	28°C	16°C	26°C	15°C
2017	30°C	24°C	31°C	25°C	31°C	24°C	30°C	21°C	27°C	17°C	26°C	16°C
2018	32°C	26°C	32°C	26°C	31°C	24°C	29°C	19°C	27°C	16°C	24°C	14°C
2019	29°C	24°C	32°C	25°C	30°C	23°C	28°C	20°C	27°C	18°C	23°C	4°C
2020	28°C	24°C	31°C	26°C	29°C	24°C	30°C	24°C	26°C	18°C	24°C	16°C

Source: [www.google.com](http://www.google.com)**Table No. 2: Monthly Rainfall data in Dhekiajuli town in mm during Last Five Years**

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
2016	75.4	43.1	77.9	363.5	454.8	619.3	976.1	360.7	413.5	212.4	16.1	6.7
2017	1.4	57.68	163	390.7	362.3	821.5	1038.3	699.8	42.7	222.6	3.6	5.8
2018	6.7	17.6	71.9	196.0	309.2	544.5	719.1	512.9	436.8	39.5	35.8	61.8
2019	8.2	65.1	72.1	151.8	351.3	408.7	1068.7	406.2	448.6	114.2	30.5	27.0
2020	30.2	51.6	27.4	164.7	460.2	950	114.6	644.2	573.3	134.2	20.3	3.3

From the above table it is summarized that Dhekiajuli has a very pleasant weather i.e., not too hot in summer and not too cold in winter.

Like other areas of Assam and NE, Dhekiajuli has been enjoying a very heavy rainfall during monsoon seasons. The following table shows the last five years monthly rainfall in Dhekiajuli.

From the above table it can be derived that Dhekiajuli has been experiencing the major rainfall in a year in the months of June, July and August during the last five years.

Dhekiajuli and its immediate neighbouring areas enjoy a climate suitable for cultivation on paddy and tea. The soil within the Master Plan area is alluvial and comparatively less prone to annual floods which are a recurring feature in any parts of the state.

### 1.3 URBAN MORPHOLOGY AND PHYSICAL SETTING

Urban Morphology refers to the study of internal structure, the arrangement of residential houses, layout plan of roads and streets, internal physical structure of the city consisting entertainment space, community land, marketing area etc.

The town first sprawled along the N.T. Road (N.H. 15) with gradual Ribbon type development along the arteries. This town is situated at a distance of 35 K. M. from Tezpur on the eastern direction and also 75 K. M. away from Mangaldoi town at the western direction. Batashipur forest and railway station is situated at about 8.00 K. M. away from the town at north direction and river Brahmaputra flows at about 9.00 K. M. away at the southern direction. The average length of the town is 2.658 K. M. from east to west direction and the average breath is 1.60 K. M. from north to south direction. There are three rivers named Gadhajuli, Ghagra and Dherai. Out of this river Gadhajuli flows at the eastern of Dhekiajuli Town and river Dhirai flows at the western side of Dhekiajuli Town.

Consideration its past, present and importance in the future, it seems Dhekiajuli town is likely to grow more in the coming years ahead. Already, there is less possibility of expansion inside the municipal area; hence expansion will be mainly in the sub-urban areas, located immediately under the direct influence of the town.

### 1.4 NEED FOR THE MASTER PLAN

“Draft Mater Plan for Dhekiajuli - 2031”, had prepared to guide the physical development of the town and its sub urban areas, in future. Dhekiajuli town and its neighbouring 8 (eight) villages namely Dhekiajuli Gaon, Dekiajuli T E No. 1, Mainajuli, Monujuli, Mitha Aam Bengali Gaon, BalisihaGaon, Bhalukdhara, Medhichuburi Gaon have been curved out to get the master plan area for Dhekiajuli – 2031. The Draft Mater Plan for Dhekiajuli – 2031 was published in the **Assam Gazette vide Notification No. UDD(T)89/2010/7 dated 24<sup>th</sup> May/ 2010**. No any objections/ suggestions were received from any person or persons affected by the Draft master

Plan till date. The **‘Final Mater Plan for Dhekiajuli – 2041’** has been prepared as the draft master plan has crossed 10(Ten) years in making it Final one due to various reasons like preparation of digitized and GIS based Maps and most importantly the **decreasing Population Growth rate both in Dhekiajuli Municipality area as well as Planning area during the last decade i.e., 2001-2011 and waiting for the report of 2021 Census of India to study the demography of the whole Dhekiajuli Master Plan area.** Any addition of new villages to the Draft Master Plan for Dhekiajuli, 2031 will lead to notify the same as Draft Master Plan only and because of that reason the same area as notified in 2010, has been considered for the final Master plan for Dhekiajuli, 2041. The Final Master Plan for Dhekiajuli, 2041 has been prepared considering different aspects (within the constraints), including transportation aspect, and others those likely to affect activities and land use in the planning area in future. By and large, this plan is prepared as per provision of the URBAN AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS FORMULATION & IMPLEMENTATION (URDPFI) GUIDELINES 2015, prepared by the MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, GOVT. OF INDIA under the guidance of the Town & Country Planning Organization and circular issued from time to time by the TCP Deptt., Govt. of Assam and the latest Zoning Regulations & Assam Unified Building Construction (Regulation) Byelaws, 2022 approved by the Govt. of Assam are considered for the enforcement of the Master Plan as it is already approved for all the towns of **Assam** including **Dhekiajuli** by **the Government of Assam.**

The main aim of the infrastructural development of Dhekiajuli town is to provide better facilities to the public. At the same time, it is expected that this will provide convenience to all section of people, discipline and cleanliness and pollution control. Moreover, the master plan for Dhekiajuli will take care of the overall development of the entire planning area and the decision that had taken by the Assam government to set up a 50 MW solar power plant in Borsola, near the planning area will boost up economic activities in Dhekiajuli which at last will act as a counter magnet against migration from Dhekiajuli Master Plan area.

## CHAPTER – II

### DEMOGRAPHY

The study growth of population its composition together with its characteristic is vital in planning a town or a region in order to evolve out planning programme in respect of physical economic and social development in a rational manner.

#### 2.1 TOTAL POPULATION, MALE/ FEMALE POPULATION

Dhekiajuli has grown into a multifunctional town with trade and commerce, as its main activity. Dhekiajuli Master Plan Area had a population of 36,132 as per 2011 census and it had a gradual increase except the last decade. The table shows the population growth of Dhekiajuli planning area.

**Table No. 3: Population Growth of Dhekiajuli Planning Area, 1951 - 2011**

Year	Dhekiajuli Municipal Area	Growth Rate (%)	Planning area minus Municipal area	Growth Rate (%)	Dhekiajuli Master Plan Area	Growth Rate (%)
1951	1,993	---	2,454	---	4,447	---
1961	6,363	219.27	2,397	(-) 2.32	8,760	96.99
1971	10,428	63.89	4,834	101.67	15,262	74.22
1991	15,729	50.83*	8,522	76.29	24,251	58.90
2001	25,349	61.16	12,773	53.06	38,122	58.32
2011	21,579	(-)14.87	14,553	13.72	36,132	(-)5.16

\* 20 years growth rate.

Sources: Census of India.

The above table has been prepared from the census of India data as given below-

**1951**

NAME	HOUSEHOLDS	T_POPLN	T_M_POPLN	T_F_POPLN
Mainajuligaon	48	231	123	108
Dhekiajuligaon	68	388	210	178
Monujuligaon				
MethamBangali	51	422	235	187
MedhiChubari	98	478	275	203
BalisihaGaon	109	819	451	368
BhalukDhara	19	114	62	52
Dhekiajuli T.E. No.1	55	233	119	114
Dhekiajuli M.B.	417	1993	1318	675

**1961**

Mainajuligaon	68	126	76	50
Dhekiajuligaon	50	199	100	99
Monujuligaon	69	534	298	236
MethamBangali	120	416	223	193
MedhiChubari	98	478	275	203
BalisihaGaon	73	381	208	173
BhalukDhara	4	18	12	6
Dhekiajuli T.E. No.1	49	245	125	119
Dhekiajuli M.B.	1282	6363	3922	2441

**1971**

Mainajuligaon	68	126	76	50
Dhekiajuligaon	50	199	100	99
Monujuligaon	69	534	298	236
MethamBangali	120	416	223	193
MedheChubari	98	478	275	203
BalisihaGaon	73	381	208	173
BhalukDhara	4	18	12	6
Dhekiajuli T.E. No.1	49	245	125	119
Dhekiajuli M.B.	1282	6363	3922	2441

**1991**

Mainajuligaon	61	359	185	174
Dhekiajuligaon	222	1206	636	570
Monujuligaon	373	2260	1200	1060
MethamBangali	205	1138	576	562
McdhcChubari	284	1621	829	792
BalisihaGaon	208	1214	637	577
BhalukDhara	34	251	142	109
Dhekiajuli T.E. No.1	79	473	233	240
Dhekiajuli M.B.	2881	15729	8509	7220

**2001**

Mainajuligaon	204	1170	593	577
Dhekiajuligaon	370	1990	1036	954
Monujuligaon	657	3477	1828	1649
MethamBangali	303	1595	818	777
MedheChubari	478	2538	1314	1224
BalisihaGaon	265	1385	688	697
BhalukDhara	63	321	169	152
Dhekiajuli T.E. No.1	109	568	280	288
Dhekiajuli M.B.	5148	25349	14305	11044

**2011**

MoinajuliGaon	268	1340	658	682
Dhekiajuligaon	370	1990	1036	954
Monujuligaon	657	3477	1828	1649
MethamBangali	303	1595	818	777
MedheChubari	478	2538	1314	1224
BalisihaGaon	265	1385	688	697
BhalukDhara	63	321	169	152
Dhekiajuli T.E. No.1	157	730	375	355
Dhekiajuli M.B.	4767	21579	11097	10482

(NB: except 2011 census there is no any village named as Dhekiajuli T.E. No.1 but there is Dhekiajuli Bagan village. As the 2011 census was carried out community development block wise the northern side of the Dhekiajuli Bagan Gaon was considered as Dhekiajuli T.E. No. 1 which has about 15% population out of Dhekiajuli Bagan Gaon Population as a whole. Hence for the remaining census year, the population of Dhekiajuli T.E. No.1 has been assumed to be 15% of the total population of Dhekiajuli Bagan Gaon)

The above tables reveal that the rate of growth of population during 1951-61 and 1961-71 were considerably high being 219.27 and 63.89% respectively in Dhekiajuli town. This is due to migration of population to the town from its hinterlands obviously for employment opportunities created due to establishment of many Government Offices and coming up no. of household furniture making units. The growth of population in the town during 1991-2001 was also high i.e., 61.16%, the growth of population during 1971-1991 was low compared to other decades i.e., 50.83% i.e., 25.42% per decade. But as per the census 2011, the rate of growth of population was negative i.e. (-) 14.87% which was questionable, might be one of the reasons that in 2001 while

census operation had been carried out the outskirt areas of the town were included in the town population. The rate of growth of population in the planning area excluding the municipal area was (-) 2.32% during the decade 1951-1961 and the growth rate of population for the entire master plan area was also found as negative one i.e. (-) 5.22% which was because of the negative growth rate within municipal area.

As per 2011 Census, the Schedule Cast and Schedule Tribe Population in Dhekiajuli Municipality was 8.71% and 1.68% of total population respectively and that in entire planning was 7.29% and 3.62% respectively.

**Table No. 4: Male & Female Population in Dhekiajuli Master Plan Area 1951– 2011**

Year	Dhekiajuli Municipal Area		Sex Ratio	Planning area minus Municipal area		Sex Ratio	Dhekiajuli Master Plan Area		Sex Ratio
	Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female	
1951	1,318	675	512	1,352	1,102	815	2,670	1,777	666
1961	3,922	2,441	622	1,317	1,079	819	5,239	3,521	672
1971	6,212	4,216	679	2,546	2,287	898	8,758	6,503	743
1991	8,509	7,220	849	4,438	4,084	920	12,947	11,304	873
2001	14,305	11,044	772	6,726	6,318	939	21,031	17,362	826
2011	11,097	10,482	945	7,543	7,291	967	18,640	17,773	953

(Sources: Census of India)

According to 2011 Census, the sex ratio i.e., number of females per 1000 males of Dhekiajuli town was 953 while the district urban ratio was 955. During the same year ratio for the planning area stood at 967 against that of the district was 956.

The 0-6 age group population of Dhekiajuli Planning Area in 2011 was 3887 (10.67%)



## **2.2 MIGRATION OF POPULATION**

The decreasing Population Growth rate both in Dhekiajuli Municipality area as well as Planning area during the last decade i.e., 2001-2011 shows that from both Dhekiajuli Municipal Area and Dhekiajuli Master Plan area, people migrated from that area and shifted to nearby major cities like Guwahati/ Tezpur. According to 2011 census, the gross density of Dhekiajuli town was 4166 persons per Sq. Km. while it was 2348 persons per Sq. Km for the entire planning area. The town registered population density of 4894 persons per Sq. Km in 2001 while it was 2459 persons per Sq. Km in Dhekiajuli Master Plan Area. The decreasing density of population in Dhekiajuli Municipal area and Dhekiajuli Master Plan Area during the decade 2001-2011 was because of the negative growth rate of population in Dhekiajuli Municipal area during that decade.

## **2.3 HOUSEHOLD DENSITY AND SIZE**

According to 2011 census, the gross density of Dhekiajuli town was 4166 persons per Sq. Km. while it was 2348 persons per Sq. Km for the entire planning area. The town registered population density of 4894 persons per Sq. Km in 2001 while it was 2459 persons per Sq. Km in Dhekiajuli Master Plan Area. The decreasing density of population in Dhekiajuli Municipal area and Dhekiajuli Master Plan Area during the decade 2001-2011 was because of the negative growth rate of population in Dhekiajuli Municipal area during that decade. The density of population gradually falls as we go away from the town, where population is sparsely distributed with pockets of settlements amidst agricultural land.

## **2.5 POPULATION PROJECTION UP TO 2041**

Considering the past and present growth and development factors, population upto 2041 are projected for Master Plan area and it is given in the table below:

The average decadal growth rates of population in Dhekiajuli Municipal area and the Planning area excluding municipal area for the last 4 (four) decades i.e. 1961-1971, 1971-1991, 1991-2001, 2001-2011 have been calculated. The decadal growth rates of population for the next 3 (three) decades have been assumed the average decadal growth rate of past five decades for the different two areas. However, the decadal growth rate of population for the decade 2021-2031 is assumed 6% higher than the calculated average for municipal area and 15% higher than the calculated average for planning area excluding municipal area as there will be scope of physical development as most of the areas within the master plan area including municipal area are not yet developed.

**Table No. 5: Population Projection: Dhekiajuli Master Plan Area– 2041**

Year	Dhekiajuli Municipal Area	Growth Rate (%)	Planning area minus Municipal area	Growth Rate (%)	Dhekiajuli Master Plan Area	Growth Rate (%)
1951	1,993	---	3,773	---	5,767	---
1961	6,363	219.27	3,783	2.65	10,146	75.93
1971	10,428	63.89	6,338	67.54	10,428	2.78
1991	15,729	50.83*	11,200	76.71*	26,929	158.24*
2001	25,349	61.16	15,992	42.79	41,341	53.52
2011	21,579	(-)14.87	14,553	(-) 9.00	36,132	(-)12.60
2021**	28,916	34.00	19,647	35.00	48,563	34.40
2031**	40,482	40.00	29,471	50.00	69,953	44.05
2041**	56,675	40.00	44,206	50.00	100,881	44.21

\* Twenty Year Growth Rate;

\*\* Projected

## **CHAPTER – III**

### **ECONOMIC BASE AND EMPLOYMENT**

A sound economic base with the optimum use of local and regional resource is a basic requirement for all round development. A small town like Dhekiajuli acts as a powerful link between rural settlement and more urbanized centers with regards to collection and distribution of economic inputs of the region and these influence the physical development of the region.

Economically, Dhekiajuli Town is surrounded by many tea gardens for which many small and medium scale industries based on tea garden machineries has been set up in the town. Another one popular industry is furniture industry. Some other industries (Rice & Oil) are also setup based on everyday needs of the public. Thus, it occupies a fairly good position being rich in agriculture especially jute, rice, tea cultivation and forest resources. The town is situated in the close proximity furniture producing area.

Situated in the midst of tea, jute and rice growing areas, service of NH - 15 passing through the town, over the years the Dhekiajuli town has been emerged as important trade and commercial center in the north bank of Assam. Tertiary sector dominates the economy of the town. As per 2011 Census functional category of the town belongs to Class III town.

As per 2011 census only 56.48% of the total working population was non worker in Dhekiajuli Municipal Area and that in the planning area, excluding municipal area, it was 66.99% which shows Dhekiajuli needs setting up of industrial and economic activities.

Planners are concerned with the likely demands of land development for various economic activities, the possible location of these activities within a city or city regions; the broad relationship between these activities and the scale and timing of migration into and out of the

area; Formal sector trading is to be promoted in the planning areas by providing necessary financial assistance from bank and training; Industrial activities and trading and services will provide income and employment; For weaker section care to be taken to provide employment and basic services under poverty alleviation scheme; Labor localities that have come up in the sub urban villages, in the planning area deserve special attention; Horticulture, Fisheries Diary and Poultry activities to be promoted in the planning area to provide local needs and export to other urban centers where there is sufficient demand.

### **3.1 FORMAL SECTOR**

AGRICULTURE: As per 2011 census, only 0.48 per cent of the total main workers were engaged in cultivation in Dhekiajuli Municipal Area; but in the planning area, excluding municipal area, it was 8.95 %. Again only 0.19 per cent of the total main workers were agricultural labourers in Dhekiajuli Municipal Area; but in the planning area, excluding municipal area, it was 4.45%. Similarly, 4.83 per cent of the total marginal workers were engaged in cultivation in Dhekiajuli Municipal Area; but in the planning area, excluding municipal area, it was 15.12% and 1.795 of the total marginal workers were agricultural labourers in Dhekiajuli Municipal Area; but in the planning area, excluding municipal area, it was 16.29%.

The three major agricultural commodities produced in the villages within Dhekiajuli Master Plan area are –

**Table No. 6: Major agricultural commodities produced in the villages within DMPA**

Sl. No.	Name of Villages	Agricultural Commodities		
		First	Second	Third
1.	Mainajuli Gaon	Paddy		
2.	Dhekiajuli Gaon	Paddy		
3.	Dhekiajuli T. E. No. 1	Tea leaves		
4.	Monujuli Gaon	Paddy		
5.	Mithaam Bengali Gaon	Paddy	Wheat	Maize

6.	BhalukDhara	Paddy		
7.	Bali ShihaGaon	Paddy		
8.	MedhichuburiGaon	Paddy		

Source: Census of India, 2011

It is observed that only one village i.e. Mitha Aam Bengali Gaon within the Master Plan area has been cultivating multiple crops.

TRADE AND COMMERCE: As per 2011 Census most of the workers were engaged in other category in Dhekiajuli Municipal area as well as in Master Plan area, The Household industries found in the planning area are, mainly weaving, embroidery, cutting & tailoring, pickle & juice making, etc. Manufacturing units found in the planning area are furniture making units, steel fabrication units. The construction units found in the planning area are civil construction units only.

It has already been indicated that Dhekiajuli town is a trade and commerce-oriented town. The main trade and commercial activities both retail and wholesale have sprung up above the National Highway - 15. With the improvement of regional transportation system and increase in population, the field of trade and commerce of Dhekiajuli town is expected to increase fast. There is only one big regulatory market which occupies its position in the district of Sonitpur as a whole. As per 2011 Census, in House hold industry, 7.34% of main worker were engaged in Dhekiajuli Municipal area and that in planning area it was 3.23%.

Three most important commodities exports from the town are tea, jute, timber and most important commodities imported to the town are sugar, pulses and wheat. About 30.50% of the total work forces in the town area were directly engaged in the trade and commerce which was revealed from primary survey conducted by T & C P office, Tezpur.

As per census, 2011 the three major manufactured commodities in Dhekiajuli town are -1<sup>st</sup>- Rice Products, 2<sup>nd</sup> – Mustard Oil and 3<sup>rd</sup> – Flour.

**Table No. 7: Dhekiajuli Municipal Board Licensed Registered Shop**

Year	Retail Trade	Wholesale trade	Percentage in last three years		Percentage of increase in each year	
			Retail Trade	Wholesale trade	Retail Trade	Wholesale trade
2018-19	2583	181	32.19	30.4714	32.187	30.4714
2019-20	2655	199	33.08	33.5017	0.897	3.0303
2020-21	2787	214	34.73	36.0269	1.645	2.5253
	8025	594	100	100		

Sources: Dhekiajuli MB, 2020

The following table shows the villages having weekly / bi-weekly / Daily markets in the planning Area of Dhekiajuli Master Plan.

**Table No. 8: Daily / Weekly / Market in the planning area**

Sl. No	Town/ Village	Daily / Biweekly/ Weekly
1	Dhekiajuli Town	Daily Market (2)
2	Dhekiajuli Town	Weekly Market on Sunday
3	MedhiChuburiGaon	Daily Market
4	Dhekiajuli Gaon	Daily Market
5	Mitharam Bengali	Daily Market

Source: Census of India, 2011 &amp; Field Survey, 2020.

The wholesale trading is mostly concentrated in and around the weekly market of Dhekiajuli Town. Wholesale cloth Market, Hardware market, food and food staff market are located on the both sides of NH-15 that passes through the town. The wholesale vegetable markets are found in the daily market of Dhekiajuli town and Medhichuburi Gaon. The details of Dhekiajuli Weekly Market is as given below-

Market place	Dhekiajuli Weekly Market. Coordinates: 26°42'18"N 92°29'35"E		
postal address:	Vill.: Dhekiajuli; Ward No.-5; Mouza: Dhekiajuli; P.S.: Dhekiajuli; Dev. Block: Dhekiajuli; Rev. Circle: Dhekiajuli; Sub-Division: Tezpur; Dist.: Sonitpur		
Nature of Market &Market days	Weekly; Sunday		
Trading Hour	from	8:00 am	to 4:00 pm
Year of establishment of the Market	1965 (approximate)		
owned by	Dhekiajuli Municipal Board		
Name of the RMC under whose jurisdiction the Market is located	Sonitpur Dist. Regulated Market Committee, Dhekiajuli		
Officers responsible for price & arrival/ reporting	Asstt. Marketing Inspector		
Nearby Police Station (with distance in K.M.)	Dhekiajuli		1 km
Name of Banks nearby the Market	1. State Bank of India 2. United Commercial Bank 3. Pragjyotish Gaonlia Bank 4. Apex Bank 5. Central Bank		
Market Link Communication			
Nearest Bus Station (with distance from the market place)	By Road		1 km
Name of the market linking roads	Municipal Road		
Nearest National/State Highway (with distance from the market place)	NH 15		0 km
Nearest Railway Station (with distance from the market place)	Dhekiajuli Road Station		15 kms
Mode of Transport adopted for the	By Bus, Hand Cart (Thela)		



Market			
Parking facility	No		
Market Practices			
Display of the Produce	Bulk		
Cleaning of the Produce	Manual		
Method of Sale	Mutual Negotiation		
Weighment	Yes		
Filling	No		
Delivery	Yes		
Payment	Cash		
Display of the Market Price	No		
Grading & Standardisation	No		
Market Particulars			
Commodities sold in wholesale with annual average arrival in tone of each commodity	Paddy	40 tons	
	Jute	350 tons	
	Betel nut	480 tons	
	Mustard seed	150 tons	
	Black Gram (mati dal/kalai)	80 tons	
Name of the feeder markets with distance	Hugrajuli, Borgaon (Thelamora)		
Name of the markets to which the produce is sent	Tezpur, Nagaon, Orang (Darrang)		
Average dispatches to outside markets during the season (commodity-wise)	Jute	350 tons	
	Mustard Oil	100 tons	
No. of processing units including jute bailing press in the area (commodity-wise)	Rice	2 nos.	
	Mustard Oil	2 nos. (1 mini)	
Market Infrastructure			
Auction Platform	No	Drying Yard	No

Retailer’s Shop	No	Godown	No
Boundary Wall	No	Internal Roads	Yes
Drinking Water	Yes	Electricity	No
Market Charges/Incidental Charges			
Handling charges	No		
Weightment charges	No		
Brokerage	No		
Commission	No		
Unauthorised Trade Allowance, if any	No		
Transport Charges	No		
Packing Charges	No		
Other charges, if any	No		
Market fee / Market toll	Yes		@ 5/- per bag Paddy, Betel nut
Market Functionaries			
No. of Traders (commodity-wise)	Paddy Jute Betel nut		5 nos. 4 nos. 5 nos.
No. of Commission Agent (commodity-wise)	10 nos.		
No. of Broker	Nil		
No. of Transporter	Nil		
No. of Faria	60 nos.		
No. of Retailer	50 nos.		
No. of Weighment	Nil		
No. of Hamal (coolie)	Nil		
Name of Co-operative Societies	Dhekiajuli Co-operative Society Ltd.		
Land Position			
Area of land owned by the Market	26 Bighas		

Additional Govt. land available nearby the Market	No
---	----

Source: Dhekiajuli Regulated Market Committee

The both sides of NH-15 that passes through the town are the main centers for retail trade and commercial activity for Dhekiajuli town and for the whole planning area. It also serves as wholesale market for the nearby rural centers. The other shopping areas presently functions within Dhekiajuli Master Plan Area are Mainajuli Centre, Danga Basti in Medhichuburi Gaon etc.

In Dhekiajuli town 2 (two) nos. of commercial complexes were constructed on the weekly market site under Government of India's 10% Pool Fund program which has a direct impact on provide employment to the people of DMPA as well as gave a new dimension in the field of trade and commerce of the area.

INDUSTRY: Except a few saw mills, 11 Nos. of Rice Mill, 1 Nos. of Oil Mill, 3 Nos. of Chira Mill, few engineering workshop and Bakery, Dhekiajuli has no such industrial establishment. Since, the Master plan area occupies massive pockets of Govt. land and the region is rich in agriculture and forest the scope for establishment of agro-based and forest-based industries is wide if those resources are intensively tapped.

**Table No. 9: Existing Status of Industrial Areas in Dhekiajuli**

Sl. No.	Name of Industrial Area	Land Acquired (Hectare)	Land Developed (Hectare)	Prevailing Rate per Sq. Mtr. (Rs)	No. of Plots	No. of Allotted Plots	No. of Vacant Plots	No. of units in Production
1.	Industrial Estate, Dhekiajuli	38338 sq. Mtr.	-	Rs. 0.03	-	5 Nos.	-	7 Nos.
2.	Industrial Area, Dhekiajuli	604800 Sq. ft.	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: DICC, Tezpur

As per 2011 Census, only a few workers of Dhekiajuli M.B. area was engaged in the industrial activity.

**SERVICES:** As per 2011 census, 92.37% of the total workers were engaged in others category in the whole planning area out of which a major portion of workers engaged in service sector.

As Dhekiajuli has to function as circle head-quarter, there is no. of government offices established in the town. Besides the offices a quite no. of educational institutions is found in the planning area and because of all these workers engaged in service sector in the planning area are quite high.

### **3.2 INFORMAL SECTOR**

Informal sector trade and commercial activities are generally seen in all the urban centers of the state. Dhekiajuli Town is also not exception in this respect. Roadside retail shops are found here and there in the municipal area as well as in the planning area especially in the villages near the town. Informal transport has been seen in the form of slow-moving vehicles only. A large number of battery rickshaws etc. are plying in the planning area without license. Few household industries are running in the planning area without registration. Weaving, cutting and tailoring, embroidering, doll-making, aggravate making food related items etc. are some of these kinds of industries found in the planning area. This informal sector business has been increasing because of urban poverty. Urban poor mainly depend on this type of informal business to day-to-day earnings.

### **3.3 OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN**

The following tables have been prepared from Census of India, 2011 which reflect clearly the occupational pattern within Dhekiajuli Municipal Area, Dhekiajuli Master Plan Area excluding Municipal Area and total Master Plan Area.

**Table No. 10: Occupational Pattern of Dhekiajuli Master Plan Area (2011)**

Sl. no.	Category	No. of workers		
		Outside Municipal Area	Dhekiajuli Municipal Area	Total DMPA
I	Main workers	3865	7007	10872
		26.56 %	40.30 %	34.04 %
II	Marginal	939	559	1498
		6.45%	3.22 %	4.69 %
III	Non workers	9749	9820	19569
		66.99%	56.48 %	61.27 %

Sl. no.	Category	No. of Industrial category of Main workers		
		Outside Municipal Area	Dhekiajuli Municipal Area	Total DMPA
I	Cultivators	346	34	380
		8.95 %	0.48%	3.50 %
II	Agricultural labourers	172	13	185
		4.45 %	0.19 %	1.70 %
III	Household Industry workers	142	122	264
		3.68 %	1.74 %	2.43 %
IV	Others	3205	481	10043
		82.92%	97.59 %	92.37 %

Sl. no.	Category	No. of Industrial category of Marginal workers		
		Outside Municipal Area	Dhekiajuli Municipal Area	Total DMPA
I	Cultivators	142	27	169
		15.12 %	4.83 %	11.28 %
II	Agricultural labourers	153	10	163
		16.29 %	1.79 %	10.88 %
III	Household Industry workers	30	41	71
		3.20 %	7.33 %	4.74 %
IV	Others	614	481	1095
		65.39 %	86.05 %	73.10 %

Source: Census of India, 2011

## **CHAPTER – IV**

### **HOUSING AND SHELTER**

#### **4.1 HOUSING SCENARIO**

Access to housing facilities, is a basic human need, next only to food and clothing. Effectively, society as a whole and poor in particular, must have access to livelihoods, finance and technology as well as relevant capacities, knowledge and skills for habitat development in order to enjoy the “right to shelter” (Assam Urban Affordable Housing and Habitat Policy, November 2015)

There is no codified policy for “Affordable Housing” but initiative has been taken by the government to produce the stock through various Housing Schemes which are implemented in the State of Assam but Dhekiajuli had not implemented any of the Schemes of Central Govt. Schemes like Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP), Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP), 10% Lump Sum Provisions for development Of NE States. Rajiv AwasYojana (RAY) and State Govt. Schemes like Assam State Housing Board Schemes, Janata Hosing Scheme, Rental Housing Schemes for Grade III & Grade IV Employee, HUDCO Finance for Composite housing Scheme, Projects under NLCPPR.

#### **4.2 HOUSING SUPPLY MECHANISM**

The steady influx of population has reflected a new dimension to the socio-economic aspect of housing problem. The slow building construction activities due to high cost of building materials have further aggravated the problem. About 1.8% of the total residential houses are rented, the average size of house-hold being 4.8 persons as per primary survey. According to 2011 Census,



the average size of household in Dhekiajuli Municipality and in the entire planning area was 4.53 and 4.68 respectively. The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) has already taken care of the up-gradation of temporary structures of the poor within Dhekiajuli town and PMAY (Grameen) has started the same in the villages within Dhekiajuli master plan area.

#### **4.3 HOUSING CONDITIONS**

The housing survey reveals that there is practically no shortage of dwelling units, however about 3.0% of the existing houses are temporary in Dhekiajuli MB area and 28% in the planning area excluding municipal area. Again, the semi-permanent houses in Dhekiajuli MB area and in the planning area excluding municipal area are about 36% and 52% of the total houses respectively.

**Table No. 11: Type of Dwelling Units, 2020 in D.M.P.A.**

Sl. No.	House Type	DMB		DMP excluding DMB	
		No.	%	No.	%
1.	Permanent	60	60.61	39	19.70
2.	Semi Permanent	36	36.36	104	52.52
3.	Temporary	3	3.03	55	27.78
Total		99	100.00	198	100.00

Source: Primary Survey, T&CP, Tezpur, 2020

#### **4.4 SLUMS-SQUATTERS AND INFORMAL HOUSING SHARE**

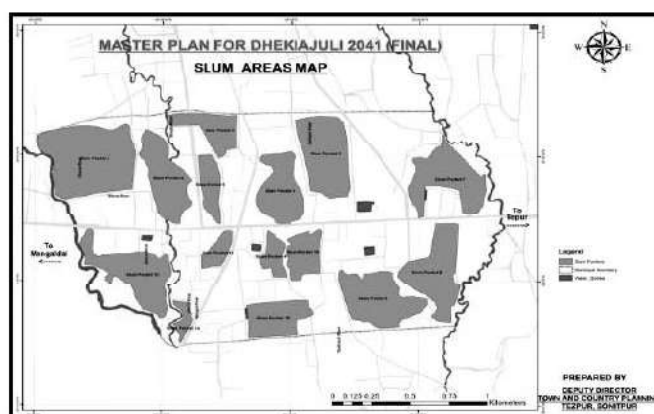
The housing conditions of the people living in the slum areas are in deplorable condition. There were altogether 12 number of Identified (non-notified) slum pockets in Dhekiajuli Municipal Area.

**Table No. 12: Slum Pockets in Dhekiajuli Town**

Ward no.	Pocket no.	Name of the pocket
1	1	Western part of Bishnu Rava Path.
1	2	Kumar Patty Road & Mozzamil Haque Path
2	3	Western part of Padma Nath Goham Baruah Path (From Idgah Field to Chatteswari Hotel)
2 & 3	4	Northern Part of Padma Nath Gohain Baruah Path
4	5	From Lakshmi Nath Bejbaruah Path to Hari Choudhury Path
5	6	From R.P. Saikia Path to entrance of Anil Bora Path.
5	7	Eastern side of the Weekly Market (Horizon Colony)
6	8	Indra Bora Path to Jyoti Prasad Agarwala Path & Loknayak Amiyo Kumar Das Path
7	9	Eastern side of Daily to western side of Loknayak Amiyo Kumar Das Path (From Horizon Colony to 2 no. Water supply station.)
8	10	Lerela Kachari Path (as per the indication in town map)
10	11	From Gopinath Bordoloi Path to western side of Santi Para
9	12	Portion of connecting road of Netaji Road & Tamuli Road.

Source: Town & Country Planning Office, Tezpur

### MAP OF DHEKIAJULI TOWN SHOWING THE SLUM POCKETS



Source: Town & Country Planning Office, Tezpur

After completion of EIUS (Environmental Improvement of Urban Slum) and NSDP (National Slum Development Programme) schemes, these pockets are now more or less as the other areas of the town.

#### **4.5 HOUSING STOCK, SHORTAGE AND NEED ASSESSMENT**

As per projected population and existing deficit, housing requirement in the planning area estimated for the year 2041 is about 12950 (i.e., future need for 2041 =  $64,749 / 5 = 12,950$ ) assuming that the existing deficit will be taken care of through PMAY (U) & (G). Housing for the needy ones is to be promoted with assistance from the Bank/ HUDCO/ Budgetary assistance and local mobilization of resources in cash or in kind; Upper poverty alleviation scheme, training to be provided to weaker section, they may construct the building, once materials, (locally available) are provided under Govt. sponsored / partly shared scheme; Land Development-Building construction linked scheme is proposed to initiate under HUDCO/ FIs for better off section.

## CHAPTER – V

### TRANSPORTATION

#### 5.1 OVERVIEW OF CRITICAL ROADS AND THEIR IMPROVEMENTS

The existence of adequate transportation facility is the prime factor for the socio- economic development of a region. The availability of good serviceable roads is as important as the availability of the other service like water, electricity, drainage etc. Any shortfall in the serviceability of roads immediately results in a great dissatisfaction amongst the citizens. It is, therefore, necessary that the roads in the City Area are designed, constructed and maintained properly. The roads in the city area are constructed by contracting system. Maintenance operation can be broadly divided into two types- preventive maintenance and corrective maintenance.

**Table No. 13: Registration of Slow Moving Vehicle in Dhekiajuli MB(Nos.)**

Year	2003	2004	to	2019	2020
Type of vehicle					
1. Rickshaw	517	No any Registration			0
2. Thela	289				0
3. Cycle	241				0
4. Battery Rickshaw					95

Sources: Dhekiajuli M.B, 2020

Registration of the vehicles purchased within the Dhekiajuli Master Plan Area have been registered in Sonitpur District Transport Office, thus it is impossible to find the yearly

registration figure of 3/ 4 and above wheeler vehicles for Dhekiajuli Master Plan area, but registration of Slow-Moving Vehicle in Dhekiajuli MB (Nos.) is given above.

It is seen that a large number of battery rickshaws (Tum tum) are plying in the planning area and a few that is 95 nos. were registered in Dhekiajuli MB.

For Dhekiajuli Master Plan area NH-15 which is running through almost the centre line of the planning area has become overcrowded and congested. The different types of roads within Dhekiajuli Master Plan area are as given below-

**Table No. 14: Condition of PWD Road in Dhekiajuli Master Plan Area, 2020**

(Dhekiajuli : Mouza).

Sl. No	Types of Road	Road Length in km	%
1	Surface Road	4.00	15.81
2	Graveled road	0.00	0.00
3	Kutcha Road	13.80	54.55
4	Pavers Road	7.50	29.64
Total		25.30	100.0

Source: PWD Territorial Roads Division, Dhekiajuli

(Borchalla : Mouza).

Sl. No	Types of Road	Road Length in km	%
1	Surface Road	4.80	25.40
2	Graveled road	0.00	0.00
3	Kutcha Road	8.80	46.56
4	Pavers Road	5.30	28.04
Total		18.90	100.0

Source: PWD Territorial Roads Division, Dhekiajuli

**Table No. 15: Condition of Municipal Road in Dhekiajuli Municipality, 2020**

Sl. No.	Types of Road	Road Length in Km	%
1	Surface Road	6.850	16.22
2	Graveled road	6.869	16.27
3	Kutch Road	9.160	21.70
4	Pavers Block Road	19.341	45.81
Total		42.220	100.0

Source: Dhekiajuli Municipal Board

## **5.2 BUS TRANSPORT TERMINALS, BUS TERMINUS, BUS PARKING BAYS, MAJOR BUS STOPS**

There is no any Bus Transport terminal within Dhekiajuli Master Plan area. There are 2 Nos. of bus stand i.e. (1) A.S.T.C. Bus Stand and (2) Public Bus Stand located in nearby N.H.-15 within Dhekiajuli Municipal limit/

The route position of A.S.T.C. is given below:

Origin	In	Out	Passengers
Dhekiajuli	4	4	125 per day

Sources: A.S.T.C., Dhekiajuli, 2020

The A.S.T.C. station at Dhekiajuli is under Tezpur A.S.T.C. Station.

The 'Dhekiajuli Stage Carriage Association' an organization of bus proprietors, has a private bus stand at Ward No. 10. The private buses are plying from this stand. There are approximately 45 nos. of buses are plying wherein 40 nos. of big bus, and others are mini buses like 709, 609 and 407.

**Table No. 16: Analysis of Existing Conditions of the Bus Stands**

Terminal Center	Location	Observation
A. Inter-City/hinterland		
1. Passenger	i) ASTC Bus Station	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Located at western end</li> <li>- More or less planned</li> <li>- Waiting shed / Toilet available but quality to be improved.</li> </ul>
	ii) Public Bus-Stand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Over crowded</li> <li>- Bitumen surfacing immediately required.</li> <li>- Located at western end</li> </ul>

### **5.3 NETWORK OF ROADS (NH, SH, DISTRICT ROADS ETC.)**

The N.H.-15 which connects Guwahati on the West and Tezpur on the east plays a vital role throughout the region, passing through Dhekiajuli on the North bank. There is no any State Highway and District Roads connecting Dhekiajuli rather a good nos. of PWD roads have connected Dhekiajuli with its hinterlands.

### **5.4 TRUCK TERMINUS, FREIGHT ZONES, LOGISTICS**

There is no any Truck Terminus within Dhekiajuli Master Plan area. The observation of truck parking within Dhekiajuli Master Plan area is as follows-



**Table No. 17: Analysis of Existing Conditions of the Truck Parking**

Terminal Center	Location	Observation
-----		
A. Inter-City/hinterland		
1. Goods	Truck Stand	- No Organised stand - Roadside truck parking
-----		

There are two nos. railway stations within 16.00 Kms distance from the town namely Dhekiajuli Road Railway Station & New Missamari Station with train frequency is 12 for both the stations. For the entire planning area of Dhekiajuli, these two railway stations act as freight zone and logistics as all the goods imported to Dhekiajuli & exported from Dhekiajuli are loaded and unloaded at the two Railway Stations.

The unorganized freight zones and logistics present within the Dhekiajuli Town are to be shifted to the proposed Transport Terminal at Dhekiajuli Gaon.

### **5.5 FOOTPATHS**

A few of the roads within CBD area of Dhekiajuli Town have only footpaths. Part of the footpaths is found during land use survey either occupied by the informal businessmen and/or the adjacent shopkeepers by placing the goods on footpaths.

Footpaths in the CBD area are to be reconstructed with floor tiling and road side railing and Dhekiajuli Municipality to pass order not to occupy the footpaths by any shopkeepers/ informal businessmen and to keep free for pedestrian movement.

### **5.6 PARKING**

There is no organized parking area within the Dhekiajuli Town and entire planning area. On-road

parking has been found without any planning which leads to traffic congestion now and then.

After shifting of public bus stand to the proposed Transport Terminal at Dhekiajuli Gaon, that area can be converted for organized car parking for the entire planning area.

### 5.7 AREAS WITH MAJOR TRAFFIC CONGESTION

The following tables shows the major traffic congestion in Dhekiajuli Town and the entire planning area -

**Table No. 18: Areas with Major Traffic Congestion in the Planning Area**

<u>Area</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Description</u>
<b>A. Town Area</b>	(i) ASTC Point	Entry to the town and to link Circle Office and bus stand/ rickshaw stand.
	(ii) Bikaner Hotel Point	Entry to Batashipur area.
	(iii) Paramount Hotel Point	Entry to educational institutions, residential areas.
	(iv) Benu Saha (LOKD Road) Point	connecting point of NH-15 and Educational Institutions
	(v) Thana Point	Entry to Daily market
<b>B. Dhekiajuli Gaon</b>	(i) Block Office Point	Entry to office, hospital and residential area.
<b>C. Manojuli Gaon</b>	(i) Radha Bagan Centre Point	Entry to residential/ market area.
<b>D. Medhichuburi Gaon</b>	(i) Dangabasti Point	Entry to Rangagara/ Market Area/ Belsiri Bagan.

### **5.8 IMPROVEMENT OF ROTARY AND JUNCTIONS**

No any traffic junctions are found within the entire planning area of Dhekiajuli either developed or maintained properly.

The traffic junctions at Bikaner Hotel Point, Paramount Hotel Point, Benu Saha (LOKD Road) Point, Thana Point within Dhekiajuli Municipality are to be developed and Block Office Point, Radha Bagan Centre Point, Dangabasti Point within the Planning are need improvements.

### **5.9 STREET LIGHTING AND PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT PLAN**

A few of the roads within CBD area of Dhekiajuli Town have only Street lights and those were found mostly off round the year creating havocs among public, indulging theft and difficulties in pedestrian movements.

Recently, a good no. of High Mast lights i.e., 20 nos. have in installed in major points within Dhekiajuli Town which illuminates the town to some extent.

A project for scientific Street Lighting should be taken up for the entire planning area of Dhekiajuli.

### **5.10 SIGNAGE, AVAILABILITY AND REQUIREMENTS**

Only the National Highway- 15 and a very few PWD roads within the Dhekiajuli Final Master Plan area have road signage.

The signage for the other major Roads needs to be done immediately.

### 5.11 MAJOR ROAD PROPOSALS

Proposed growth and functioning of any area and its efficient management is very much dependent on the circulation pattern and it is vital part of the whole physical plan. The proposed circulation pattern envisages effective linkage within the region and direct linkages between different areas and functionally interrelated uses for easy accessibility. Following is the hierarchical classification of roads:

- a) NH- 15 (Arterial/ Prime Major Road) - **50.0 m** width
- b) Major/ Sub-arterial Roads that will cater major movements between areas- **30.0 m width**
- c) Minor or secondary distributors will distribute traffic within each area- **12.0 m width**
- d) Other/ Local access road will carry traffic to each locality and lead to individual- **6.6 m width**

All major roads within the planning area are to be widened; and improved; missing link, if any is proposed for development to bring the road network efficiency. A **ring road (50.0 m wide)** is proposed in the planning area to divert traffic from the core of Dhekiajuli town.

## CHAPTER –VI

### INFRASTRUCTURE PUBLIC UTILITIES & SERVICES

#### 6.1 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

##### 6.1.1 WATER SUPPLY

Potable piped water supply had been provided to the residents of Dhekiajuli town with the help of 2 (two) nos. of water supply schemes of the Municipal Board since 1979 and 1983 and 78% of the municipal area was covered by these water supply schemes with 500 home connections as well as 48 stand pipes for urban poor. The systems of storage tank were Overhead Tank with capacity of 43 & 26 kilolitres respectively. (Source: Census of India, 2011). These two W S Schemes were handed over to Assam Urban Water Supply & Sewerage Board during the year 2009. Assam Urban Water Supply & Sewerage Board has been running water supply schemes with the help of 2 (Two) nos. of Elevated Service Reservoir with capacity of 400 kilolitres each, at present only 270 nos. home connections are found in Dhekiajuli town. (Source: AUWSSB, 2000)

As per census, 2011 households of Dhekiajuli Gaon, Monujuli Gaon, Mitha Aam Bengali Gaon, Bali Siha Gaon, Medhichuburi Gaon are found having treated tap water. Households of the villages within the Dhekiajuli Master Plan area mainly use Hand pumps/ tube wells and Bore holes. All the villages within Dhekiajuli Master Plan area is going to cover under Jal Jeevan Mission which will cater all houses with tap water connections.

The following table shows the existing Water Supply Situation within Dhekiajuli Master Plan Area –

**Table No. 19: Existing Water Supply Situation within Dhekiajuli Master Plan Area**

Town/ Village	Existing Water Supply Scheme	If yes		
		Source	Capacity of Overhead Tank	No. of Home Connections
Dhekiajuli Gaon	No	-	-	-
Dhekiajuli Bagan No.1	No	-	-	-
Monujuli Gaon	Yes	Ground Water	40,000 Litres	250
Mitharam Bangali Gaon	Yes	Ground Water	1. 1,00,000 Litres Keherukhanda PWSS (Backside of LOKD College) 2. 1,20,000 Litres Keherukhanda Panchayat PWSS	1374
Bhaluk Dhara	No	-	-	-
Bali Siha Gaon	Yes	Ground Water	30,000 Litres	184
Medhi Chuburi Gaon	Yes	Ground Water	60,000 Litres	245
Moinajuli Gaon	No	-	-	-
Dhekiajuli (MB)	Yes	Ground Water	1. 4,00,000 Litres Elevated Service Reservoir near Block Development Office 2. 4,00,000 Litres Elevated Service Reservoir backside of weekly market	270

Source: PHE, Dhekiajuli

**6.1.2 DRAINAGE SYSTEM**

Dhekiajuli Town has practically no storm water drainage system and sewerage system. Like many other towns in Assam, during rainy season low lying areas are water lodged whenever there is a heavy shower. The most of the drainage system of this town are both open and closed drains. In residential areas the roadside drains are found often blocked which aggravates the situation worse. In order to keep the town free from water logging a drainage system should be planned and the stream flowing through the area should be utilized for this purpose.



**Photos showing artificial water logging in Dhekiajuli Town**

Under the program “Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)” a drainage scheme had been implemented by Dhekiajuli Municipal Board for an amount of Rs. 722.88 Lakh during 2009-2010/11 and 15.32 KM RCC/ brick drain had been constructed under this scheme which has solved the water logging problem in the town to a considerable extent. Among the villages within the Dhekiajuli Master Plan Area Mainajuli Gaon has closed drains and Dhekiajuli Gaon, Dhekiajuli T. E. No. 1, Mitha Aam Bengali Gaon, Bhalukdhara Gaon, Bali Siha Gaon have open drains. (Source: Census of India, 2011)

### **6.1.3 SANITATION**

As per 2011 census there are 3371 nos. flush latrines, 1100 pit latrines, 21 service latrines and 79 other latrines within Dhekiajuli town. The IHHL (Individual Household Latrine) Mission Target for Dhekiajuli Town was 495 nos. and Number of IHHL Constructed was 495 nos. i.e. 100% **and** Geo-Tagging was completed for 495 nos. (100%)

Number of Community Toilet (CT)/ Public Toilet (PT) completed within Dhekiajuli Town are: Community Toilet (CT) - 4 seats at Horizon colony and 2 seats at Chilarai complex construction and Geo-tagging process completed. (Water connection yet to be started).

All the Wards of Dhekiajuli town declared O.D.F i.e. ODF+ Certified.

The villages Dhekiajuli Gaon, Monujuli Gaon and Mitha Aam Bengali Gaon within Dhekiajuli Master Plan area are under Total Sanitation Campaign. No community toilet (CT)/ Public Toilet (PT) with or without bathrooms are found in any village within Dhekiajuli Master Plan area

### **6.1.4 SEWERAGE NETWORK**

As in other towns of Assam, Dhekiajuli town and its neighbouring villages do not have sewerage network. People in the planning area depend on septic tank with soak pit and/ or pit latrine.

Recently a Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant (FSTP) has been proposed at Dhekiajuli Town under SMB.

### **6.1.5 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT**

The details of Solid Waste Management in Dhekiajuli Town is as given below-

- |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Door to door collection of waste | : 10 (No. of Wards covered) out of 10 wards |
|-------------------------------------|---|



2. Segregation of Waste	: 6 nos of wards but not 100%.
3. Waste processing, if any	:1. 2(Two) number of organic waste converter machine Capacity-100kgs & 500kgs per day) yet to be installed. Installation process will be started after finalization of Land for disposal of Waste.  2. Most of the household process their waste by doing home composting and municipality collects the dry waste daily/alternate basis.
4. No. of NGOs/Contractors engaged	: Nil, will engage NGO/SHG after identification/ allotment of Land for Solid Waste Management Plant.
5. Reason for slow progress, if any	: Due to temporary dumpsite site, facing problem in disposal of waste and source segregation.
6. Dumpsite Details	: Bhootpara, NH-15 (Temporary dumpsite), Area of Dumpsite: 2432 Sq. M
7. IEC & Public Awareness	1. School Level Awareness Campaign on Solid Waste Management and Plastic Waste Management within municipal area.  2. House to house Leaflets distribution in all wards and in commercial areas on source segregation along with awareness on single use Plastic going done Dhekiajuli Municipal Board.  3. 2 (Two) numbers of Plastic Banks set up within DMB area for collection of all kinds of plastic waste.  4. Mike Announcement done DMB on source segregation, ban on Plastic, fines to illegal pollutants, use of twin bins (Green and Blue) etc. doing on regular basis. 5. Inter School Art/Essay competition among school students done on theme

"Plastic Mukta Bharat", to bring awareness on plastic as part of Swachhata Hi Seva by DMB.

6. Imposition of penalty to willful pollutants has been initialized, Notices issued by DMB and yet to be started soon.

8. Twin bins(Blue & Green) distributed among the shops/establishments to encourage on source segregation.

#### Waste Details

Total Waste Generation	: 4.86 TPD
Total Waste Collected	: 4.5TPD
Total Waste Processed	: 1.3TPD through decentralized method.

#### Wet Waste Details

Total Wet Waste Generation	: 2.6TPD
Total Wet Waste Collected	: 2.4TPD

#### Dry Waste Details

Total Dry Waste Generation	: 1.55TPD
Total Dry Waste Collected	: 1.5TPD

#### Plastic Waste

Total Plastic Waste Generated	: 0.38TPD
Total Plastic Waste Collected	: 0.31TPD

#### Mixed Waste

Total Mixed Waste Generated	: 0.71TPD
Total Mixed Waste Collected	: 0.5TPD

#### C&D Waste

Total C&D Waste Generated	: 0.5TPD
Total C&D Waste Collected	: 0.3TPD

#### E-waste

Total E-waste Generated	: 0.11TPD
Total E-waste Collected	: 0.11PD

#### Vehicle Details

1. Auto Tipper	: 4 Nos.
2. Tipper Truck	: 1 No.
3. JCB (2DX)	: 1 No.
4. Tractor	: 1 No.

- |                      |                                   |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 5. Hand Cart (Thela) | : 6 No.                           |
| 6. Skid Steer Loader | : 2 Nos.                          |
| 7. E-Rickshaw        | : 15 nos. (Dry & Wet compartment) |

Composting Machine

- |                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1 Organic Waste Converter Machine | : 1 No (100 Kgs per day) not installed due to issues of temporary dumpsite |
|-----------------------------------|--|

Source: CPO,SBM,Dhekiajuli MB



**Photo showing present Garbage Dumping site**

**6.1.6 ELECTRIC SUB –STATION AND MAJOR TRANSFORMERS**

Assam State Electricity Board (ASEB) is the only source of power supply to the Planning Area. 132 EHV Grid Sub- Station Depota and 132 KV Grid Sub-Station, Rowta are the sources of power supply in Dhekiajuli. Thus, its transformer capacity is 3.16 MVA-1No. and 2.5 MVA-2 Nos. respectively. 57 nos. of industrial consumers, 1020 nos. of commercial consumers and 4099 Nos. of domestic consumer were facilitated in Dhekiajuli town and in the planning Area 214 Nos. of domestic consumer and 119 Nos. of Agricultural consumers were found. (Source: Census of India, 2011)

## 6.2 SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, UNIVERSITIES

The total literacy rate of Dhekiajuli was 90.04% in 2011 which is greater than average literacy rate 72.19% of Assam. Population-wise, out of total 17,568 literates, males were 9,440 while females were 8,128. Also, the male literacy rate was 93.73% and the female literacy rate was 86.1% in Dhekiajuli town and that the percentage within Master Plan Area excluding municipal area was 68.3% and the male and female literacy rates were 72.8% and 63.5% respectively

**Table No. 20: Literary Rate in DMB, DMPA with comparison to State and National**

	Dhekiajuli Town	Dhekiajuli MP excluding DMB	Dhekiajuli MP	Assam	India
Male	93.7%	72.8%	80.2%	77.9%	80.9%
Female	86.1%	63.5%	71.8%	66.3%	64.6%
Total	90.0%	68.3%	76.1%	72.2%	73.0%

Source: Census of India, 2011

The distribution of educational institution within the Dhekiajuli Planning areas is given in Table no.13.

**Table No. 21: Educational Institution in the Dhekiajuli Master Plan Area, 2020**

Sl. No.	Category	No. of Institutions					
		Within Dhekiajuli MB		Within DMP excluding DMB		Total	
		Govt.	Pvt.	Govt.	Pvt.	Govt.	Pvt.
1.	Primary School	8	1	10	4	18	5
2.	M. E./ M.V.School	4	2	4	1	8	3
3.	High School	3	1	1	1	4	2
4.	Higher Secondary School	0	1	0	0	0	1

5.	Junior College	0	3	0	0	0	3
4.	College	1	1	0	0	1	1
Total		16	9	15	6	31	15

Source: Education Department Offices, Tezpur & Primary Survey, 2020

The LOKD, Loknayak Omiyo Kumar Das College has Arts, Science and Commerce stream is the main education centre of Dhekiajuli region for degree level studies and the other private degree college offers only Arts stream.

There are 2 nos. of Govt. and 1 no. private shorthand institutions. 1 no. govt. and 1 no. private typewriting institutions, 1 no. private MS-Office institution, 1 no. Desk-top publishing institution and 1 no. non-formal education institution in the Dhekiajuli Master Plan area.

## **HEALTH**

Within Dhekiajuli Municipality, there are all together 1(One) no. of allopathic hospital with 30 (thirty) beds and 4 nos. doctor and 10 para-medical staff, 1(One) no. of dispensary/ health centre with 6 nos. doctor and 10 para-medical staff, 1(One) no. of family welfare centre with 5 nos. doctor and 10 para-medical staff, 1(One) no. of maternity and child welfare centre with 8 (eight) beds and 5 nos. doctor and 13 para-medical staff, 1(One) no. of TB Hospital with 2 nos. doctor and 5 para-medical staff, 1(One) no. of Veterinary Hospital with 1 no. doctor and 3 para-medical staff. There are 7 nos. non-governmental outpatient doctor's chamber, 3 nos. non-governmental in & outpatient doctor's chamber and 2 nos. Charitable hospital/ Nursing Home. (Source: Census of India, 2011)

Within the Planning area excluding the Municipal area, there are 1(One) no. of allopathic hospital with 30 (thirty) beds and 1 no. doctor and 5 Nos. para-medical staff, 1(One) no. of dispensary with 1 no. doctor and 5 para-medical staff, 1 (One) no. of maternity and child welfare centre with 1 no. doctor and 3 para-medical staff, 1(One) no. of TB Clinic with 1 no. doctor and 1 para-medical staff and 1(One) no. of Veterinary Hospital with 1 no. doctor and 4 para-medical

staff in Dhekiajuli Gaon only and other villages do not have any health facilities. There are 70 nos. medicine shops within Dhekiajuli Town and all the villages within planning area have one medicine shop except Dhekiajuli T. E. and Bhaluk Dhara. (Source: Census of India, 2011)

The establishment of Tezpur Medical College at Tumuki, near to the master plan area and at a distance of 18.4 KM from Dhekiajuli which has been presently fulfilling the need of health issues of the citizens of Dhekiajuli Master Plan area.

### **PARKS AND PLAY GROUND**

The whole planning area is lacking in organized parks and play grounds. Two organized parks are developed within town area i.e., Shahid Park at Ward No.-7 and another is Children Park situated at Ward No.-5.

There is a big play ground in the village Balisiha under Dhekiajuli Sports Association.

### **SOCIAL AND CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS**

Dhekiajuli is well advance in social and cultural activities. Two Cinema Halls in the planning area are the important entertaining centers. Dhekiajuli Town has 3 (Three) nos. municipal and 1 no. Government Auditorium/ Community Hall. A Modern Town Hall is being constructed near the Dhekiajuli Municipality Office under 5<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission's Grant for an estimated cost of Rs.6.31 Crore

### **POLICE PROTECTION AND FIRE PROTECTION**

At Dhekiajuli Town, there is one Police Station namely DHEKIAJULI POLICE STATION. The whole planning area covers under the control of the Dhekiajuli Police Station.

Moreover, Central Reserved Police Force or Indian Army's Company are generally kept at the Industrial Estate to safeguard the people of the entire planning area from bad elements of the society.

There is a fire fighting unit office at Dhekiajuli at Ward No. 8 under the Directorate of Fire Services, Assam, which serves the entire planning area.

### **CREMATION GROUNDS AND GRAVE-YARDS**

There is one cremation ground within Dhekiajuli Municipal limit. There are two grave yards at Dhekiajuli town, one for Muslims and other for Christians. In the planning area there is no organized cremation ground or grave yard. Hindu people in the planning area generally use their own land for this purpose and Muslim/Christian people come to Dhekiajuli Municipality's grave yard.

### **MAJOR INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS WITHIN DHEKIAJULI MASTER PLAN AREA – COMPLETED AND ON-GOING**

Three major Urban Development projects were implemented in Dhekiajuli Municipality, which are-

- (i) Storm Water Drainage System at Dhekiajuli under UIDSSMT
- (ii) Multi-utility Building at Dhekiajuli under Central 10% Pool Fund
- (iii) Commercial Complex at Dhekiajuli under Central 10% Pool Fund

Storm Water Drainage System at Dhekiajuli under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Town (UIDSSMT) had been implemented in Dhekiajuli for a project cost of Rs. 722.88 Lakh during 2009-2010/11 and 15.32 KM RCC & Brick drain had been constructed under this scheme.





**Photo: Covered and Open drains constructed under UIDSSMT at Dhekiajuli Town**

Multi-utility Building at Dhekiajuli under Central 10% Pool Fund had been implemented at Dhekiajuli with a project cost of Rs. 489.39 Lakhs during 2008-14. It is a G+2 building with Ground, First & Second Floors with an area of 1294.08 M<sup>2</sup>. Boundary wall, Internal Drains and Roads of the of the site of the building were also constructed under this project



**Photo: Multi- Utility Building at Dhekiajuli Town (Lachit Bhawan)**



Commercial Complex at Dhekiajuli under Central 10% Pool Fund had been implemented at Dhekiajuli with a project cost of Rs. 452.47 Lakhs during 2008-14. It is a G+2 building with Ground, First & Second Floors with an area of 1517.04 M<sup>2</sup>. Items like Sanitary installation, Water Supply, Internal Roads, Landscaping of the site, Fire fighting, DG set generator etc. were also constructed/ installed under this project.

Both these buildings are now commercial and administrative hub for Dhekiajuli Master Plan Area.



**Photo: Commercial Complex at Dhekiajuli Town (Rabindra Bhawan)**

One major Urban Development projects is being implemented in Dhekiajuli Municipality that is-

(i) Construction of Town Hall at Dhekiajuli Town is under construction under 5<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission with a project cost of Rs. 6.31 Crore. Once completed it will serve as an auditorium for the citizens of Dhekiajuli Master Plan Area.



**Photo: On-going construction of Town Hall at Dhekiajuli Town**

## **CHAPTER – VII**

### **ENVIRONMENT AND CITY BEAUTIFICATION PLAN**

With increasing awareness of the role that a healthy and clean environment plays in the well being of the societies, governments are adopting environment friendly approaches in conduct of development activities. The Final Master Plan for Dhekiajuli, 2041 proposes many ideas to improve prevailing conditions those fail to adequately address the wide range of issues that have hobbled development in the Dhekiajuli town.

#### **7.1 ECO-FRIENDLY AREAS**

The tea garden areas and agricultural areas within the whole planning area are the eco friendly areas for the Dhekiajuli Master Plan. These area measures as 6.15 Sq. Km which is about 45% of total Dhekiajuli Final Master Plan area of 13.70 Sq. Km. Moreover, the both side banks of the River Gadhajul & Dherai are eco-friendly areas for the entire planning area.

#### **7.2 PLAN/ MEASURES FOR PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF ENVIRONMENTALLY- FRIENDLY ZONES**

18.53% i.e., 2.54 Sq. Km. out of total Dhekiajuli Final Master Plan area of 13.70 Sq. Km. has been left undeveloped out of which 1.12 Sq. Km (8.17%) will be Agricultural use and 0.92 Sq. Km. (6.71%) will be Green Belt. These all will be taken care of environmental of the whole Master Plan area of Dhekiajuli. Moreover, along the both banks of the River Gadhajuli & Dherai upto 15.0 m within municipal area & 50.0 m within master plan area excluding municipal area no development will be allowed in future except social forestry and agriculture/ aquaculture activities. Recreational area is proposed on the banks of the rivers flow though the planning area.

### **7.3 CITY BEAUTIFICATION PLAN**

The Shahid Park at Ward No.-7, the Children Park at Ward No.-5 and the Shahid Smarak Park at Ward No. 5 will be developed as recreational centres with all modern facilities as per national standard.



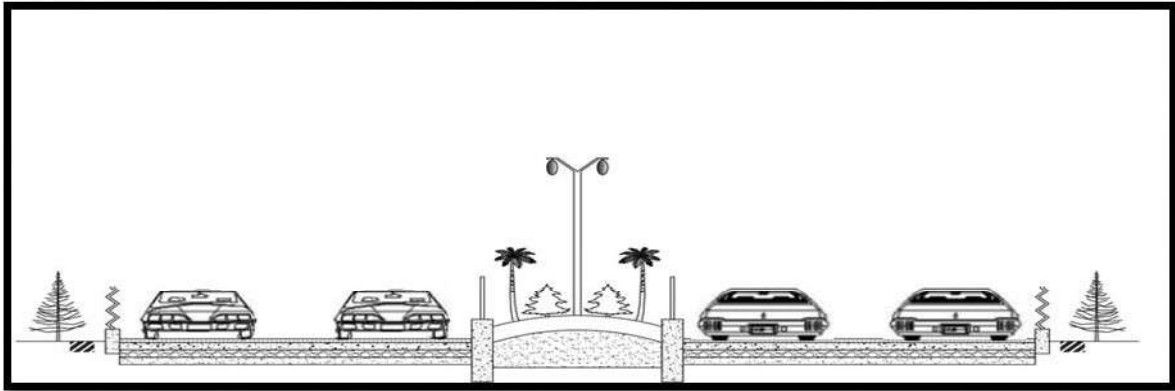
**Photo: Shahid Park at Ward No.-7 at Dhekiajuli Town**

All the modern children playing equipments will be placed in the Children Park. All the water sports facilities will be introduced in the lake within the Shahid Park and Shahid Smarak Park .



**Photo: Shahid Smarak Park at Ward No.-5 at Dhekiajuli Town**

The proposed Ring Road will be 4-lanes with divider in between where plantation will be of different species which will create a good look to the entire Master Plan area.



**CROSS-SECTIONAL DRAWING OF PROPOSED RING ROAD IN DHEKIAJULI MASTER PLAN**

A River front development project has been proposed to take up at Mitha Aam Bengali gaon at Dag no. 1 measuring a land area of 8 (Eight) Bigha & 7 (Seven) Lessa with all modern amenities.

**PROPOSED TOURIST CIRCUIT:** A tourist Circuit has been proposed from Tezpur to Singri Temple at Borchola via River Brahmaputra with one night stay at Dhekiajuli and returning back to Tezpur after a visit to Orang National Sanctuary. The details of Sigri temple is given below-

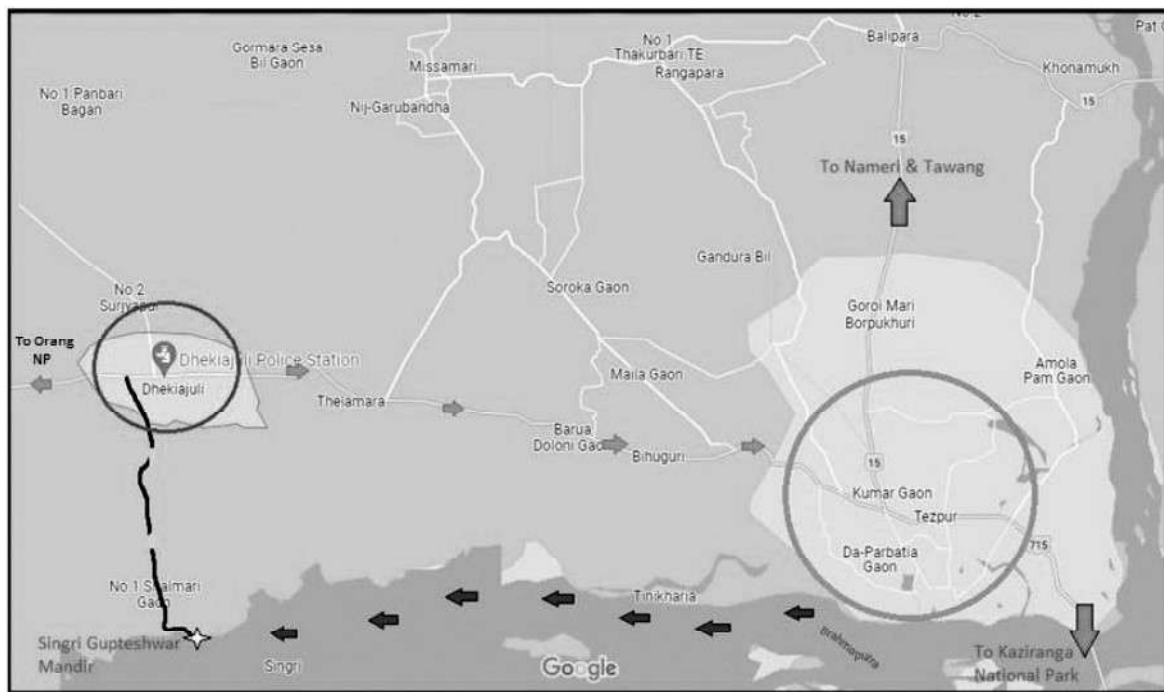


The Singri Temple is towards west of Dhekiajuli town and is located on the bank of river Brahmaputra, within a distance of about 10kms. This temple has been mentioned in the Kalikapuran as Shringatak. It is said that one can attain penance worshipping it. As the Shiva Linga of this temple revered as God remains under water, the temple is also known as Gupteshwar. Derived from the word "Gupta" which means hidden and "Eshwar" denotes God. A big mela organized on Sivaratri in the Temple draws number of devotees to Singri. Gupteshwar Temple is located along the bank of river Brahmaputra. People from around Assam and abroad come to Gupteshwar Temple during Maha Shivratri. It is the pre-historic temple of lord Shiva. The story behind the construction of the temple is: once the sringhi rishi was meditating in the Singri hills. Due to his meditation, the rakshasas were jealous and chased him. He ran and entered a pool to hide from them. A large centre lies down the hills of Gupteshwar – the Tinali center.

A large fair with various attractions, rides such as ferries wheels and a circus takes place during the festival.

These ancient ruins are a perfect spot for some calm and natural beauty. Various sculptures and carvings of the walls are present in the ruins. The pieces of walls with carvings on them are laid aside the main path for easier viewing. A fair takes place during the festival of Vishwakarma every year.





Normally national and international tourists visit Tezpur town, the city with so many archeological monuments, and from Tezpur they go to Orang, Nameri, Tawang, Bomdila (Arunachal Pradesh) and/or Kaziranga National Park. As the Dhekiajuli Master Plan Area shows a decreasing population growth during the last decade to counter magnet it, a tourist route is proposed from Tezpur Town to Singri (Gupteswar) Temple via mighty river Brahmaputra in the afternoon to enjoy sunset as well and after offering prayer at the Temple and watching the archeological monuments within the temple campus, the tourist will come to Dhekiajuli town and stay a night at there. In the next morning they will move to their other tourist destinations like Orang, Nameri, Tawang, Bomdila and/or Kaziranga National Park from Dhekiajuli. This will boost up economic activities in Dhekiajuli which at last and may act as a counter magnet against migration from Dhekiajuli Master Plan area. The existing tourist lodge located at the entry point to Dhekiajuli town under Tourism Deptt., Govt. of Assam “Prashaanti” needs immediate renovation and extension.

## CHAPTER – VIII

### LAND USE PLAN

As per 2011 Census of India, the total land area within the Dhekiajuli Final master Plan was 15.76 Sq. Km which is more than 13.70 Sq. Km. as derived from the map prepared from the cadastral maps those were collected from revenue department and the reason for these variations might be the inclusion of area of road, water body etc. in the boundaries of two different villages twice and major difference is the area of Mainajuli Gaon is found much higher than that derived from Map.

**Table 22: Town/ Village wise Geographical area within Final Master Plan for Dhekiajuli as per 2011 Census& as per map**

Town / Village Name	Total Geographical Area(in Sq. Km.)	
	As per 2011 census	As per prepared map
Dhekiajuli MB	5.18	4.2617
Dhekiajuli Town Part I (Part)	0.1061 (from Map)	0.1061
Dhekiajuli Gaon	0.9527	0.9622
Dhekiajuli T. E. No. 1	0.3624	0.3546
Monujuli Gaon	1.6898	1.6656
MithaAam Bengali Gaon	1.8334	1.8437
Mainajuli Gaon	1.3461	0.2430
Bali Siha Gaon	0.8464	0.8741
Bhaluk Dhara Gaon	0.1024	0.1026
Medhichuburi Gaon	3.0693	3.0715
Borsolla Bagan Gaon (Part)	0.2141 (from Map)	0.2141
Total	15.7027	13.6992

Source: Census of India, 2011



One of the fundamentals of planning process is to know the existing uses of land. It has already been indicated that Dhekiajuli town is of recent origin where in ribbon type development along the major road have come up in a haphazard manner. Gradually, with the growth of commercial activities, urban expansion has been taking place. Therefore, to provide a coherent land use pattern for future development it has been studied as follows.

### **8.1 DEVELOPABLE AND NON-DEVELOPMENT AREA OF THE MASTER PLAN**

**Dhekiajuli Municipal area** and its neighbouring **8 (Eight) villages** are included in the **Final Master Plan Area for Dhekiajuli – 2041**. The ongoing construction of the Medical College near to the town has a direct impact on the fast development of the area. The 2<sup>nd</sup> bridge over river Brahmaputra has opened a new development corridor for the North Bank of Assam. All these factors are considered while submitting plan proposal for Dhekiajuli town.

Only 7.55 Sq. Km which is about 55% of total Dhekiajuli Final Master Plan area is developed area as per the primary land use survey conducted by the Town & Country Planning Office, Tezpur in 2019. And an area 6.15 Sq. Km. (45% of total Master Plan area) is found non-developed. Moreover, the residential use continues the major land use within the town and its immediate outskirts, while the villages within the master plan area are predominantly covered by tea gardens, paddy fields.

The table given below depicts the land use distribution in the Dhekiajuli Planning area and the percentage of area covered by each type of land use.

**Table No. 23: Existing Land Use, 2019: Dhekiajuli Master Plan Area**

Land Use	Area in Sq. Km.	% to Master Plan Area
1. Residential Use	5.41	39.52



2. Commercial Use	0.35	2.55
3. Industrial Use	0.06	0.44
4. Public & Semi-Public Use	0.38	2.75
5. Recreational Use	0.58	4.25
6. Transport & Communication	0.76	5.58
<b>Total Developed Land</b>	<b>7.55</b>	<b>55.09</b>
7. Agriculture	5.65	41.24
8. Water Bodies	0.50	3.66
<b>TOTAL AREA</b>	<b>13.70</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Survey Conducted by Town & Country Planning, Tezpur, 2019

## 8.2 EXISTING AND PROPOSED LAND USE

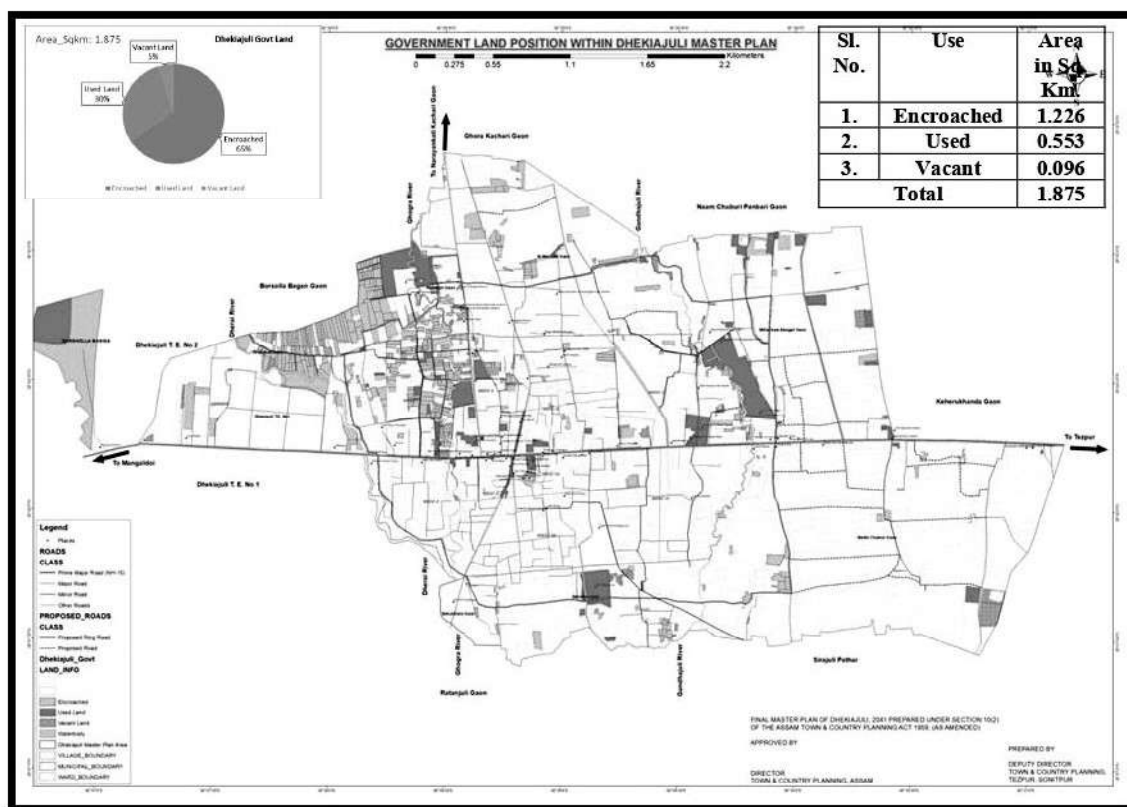
Before going to propose the required land uses in the Dhekiajuli master plan area, the availability of Government land had been searched at local land revenue office and after no. of attempts the Govt. land parcels within the planning area had been collected.

**Table No. 24: Availability of Govt. vacant land within Dhekiajuli Master Plan Area**

Mouza	Name of the Village	Area of land		
		Bigha	Katha	Lessa
Dhekiajuli	Dhekiajuli Town Part-I	330	1	10
	Dhekiajuli Town Part-II	142	0	8
	Dhekiajuli Town Part-III	194	1	2
	Dhekiajuli Town Part-IV	79	0	4
	Manujuli	327	1	3
	Mainajuli	69	1	4
	Dhekiajuli Gaon	399	2	4

Barchala	Mithaaam Bengali Gaon	316	4	11
	Dhekiajuli T.E. No. 1	9	1	14
	Medhi Chuburi	203	0	0
	Bhalukdhara	47	0	17
	Balisiha	109	1	14
Total:		2224	12	91
i. e.		2227	1	11

Source: Circle Office, Dhekiajuli, 2022



The map given below shows the location of available government vacant land in Dhekiajuli Master Plan Area

The scope of development of the Dhekiajuli Master Plan area is expected to be guided by the following factors:

- i) Development activities in the Dhekiajuli Town and trading and transport activities and others functions like administration, education and culture and industrial activities;
- ii) Establishment of Tezpur Medical College at Tumuki, at a distance of 18.4 KM from Dhekiajuli near to the master plan area;
- iii) Vast vacant land within the master plan area.

On the basis estimated population and functional requirement, future trend of growth, suitability of land for development and availability of government vacant land; a land use plan is prepared for the Master Plan Area to guide the future physical development.

The proposed land use plan is prepared based on the following consideration:

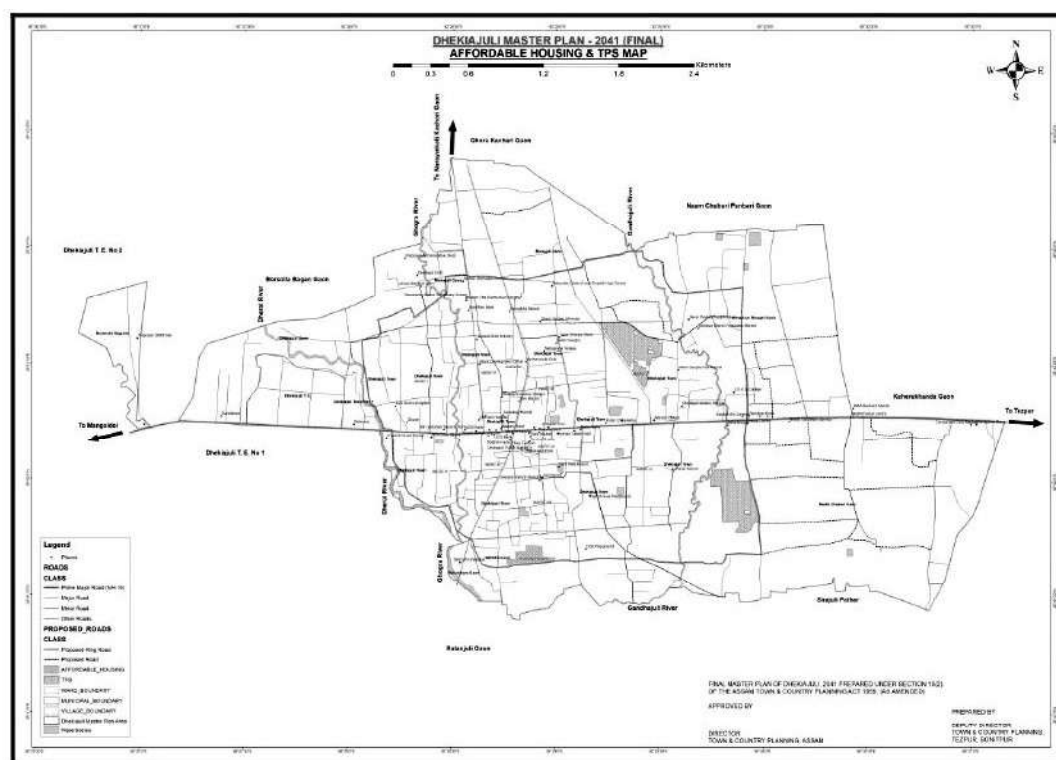
- i) Minimum dislocation of the present land use path
- ii) The trend of natural growth pattern of the village
- iii) Inter- relationship of various land use classification
- iv) Possible spill over of the various activities from Dhekiajuli Town

**Table No. 25: Proposed Land Use for Dhekiajuli Master Plan Area - 2041**

Land use Category	Area in Sq. Km.	% to total Master Plan Area
1. Residential Use	5.87	42.83
2. Commercial Use	1.73	12.61
3. Industrial Use	0.20	1.43
4. Public & Semi Public	0.55	4.04
5. Recreational Use	1.43	10.41
6. Transport & Communication	1.39	10.15
<b>Total Developed Land</b>	<b>11.16</b>	<b>81.46</b>
7. Agriculture	1.12	8.17
8. Green Belt	0.92	6.71
9. Waterbodies	0.50	3.65
<b>TOTAL AREA</b>	<b>13.70</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**8.2.1 RESIDENTIAL USE:** An area of 5.87 Sq. Km of land are proposed for Residential use and in course of time Residential Land Development are to be taken up for planned development along with basic infrastructure; main residential areas are proposed in the normal expansion of existing villages along with emerging development corridor.

An affordable housing Scheme has been proposed within the area proposed for composite use in Balisiha Gaon. 2 (Two) Town Planning Schemes has been proposed within the proposed Residential use area one at Ward No. 5 and 6 respectively.



**8.2.2 COMMERCIAL USE:** An area of 1.73 Sq. Km is proposed under commercial use; Central Business District (CBD) area has been proposed in the centre area of the town. Dhekiajuli town market will dominate the trading activities and the weekly market will dominate the wholesale trading which has been proposed for development with all modern facilities. However secondary centers are proposed at Manojuli Gaon, Mitha Aam Bengali Gaon, Balishiha Gaon and Dhekiajuli Gaon. Vending Zones have been proposed one iwithin Weekly Market and Other Near the Daily Market and shown on Proposed Land Use and Zoning Map. Area for Mixed Use has been proposed along the NH-15 at the entry and exit direction of Dhekiajuli Master Plan Area.

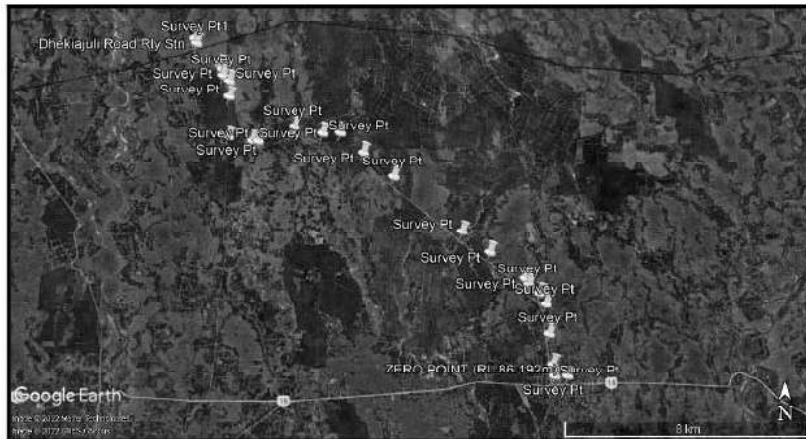
**8.2.3 INDUSTRIAL USE:** An area of 0.20 Sq. Km. are proposed for industrial development under three categories; light, medium and obnoxious category; Industrial areas are proposed adjacent to the existing industrial estate at Dhekiajuli Gaon at Medhichuburi Gaon.

**8.2.4 PUBLIC & SEMIPUBLIC USE:** An area of 0.55 Sq. Km. of land is proposed under public and semipublic use. New office/ institution complexes are proposed to construct in the village Manujuli where large number of offices can be accommodated in one campus and supporting facilities may be provided where the available Govt. land can be used in future. Land for new office/ institution complex is proposed at Mitha Aam Bengali Gaon. The proposed dumping ground site at Borchala Bagan Gaon is to be scientifically developed and location of STP & FSTP has been proposed on the rear side of the proposed dumping ground site.

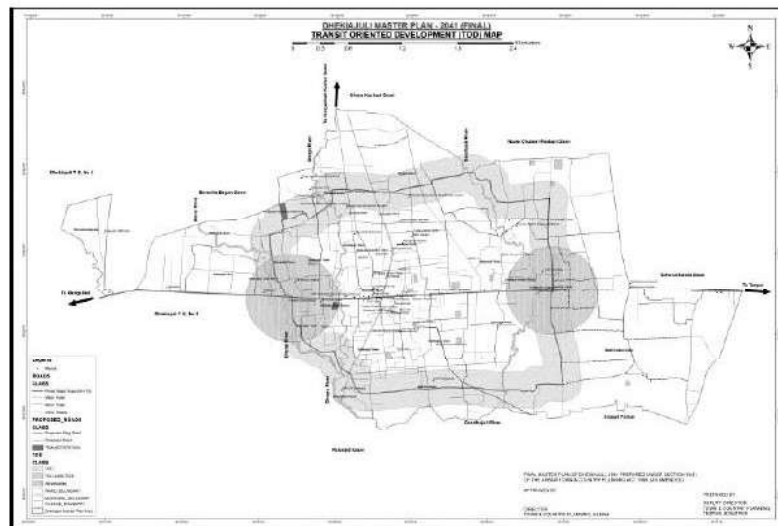
**8.2.5 RECREATIONAL AND OPEN SPACE:** An area of 1.43 Sq. Km. of land is proposed under this category. Recreational area with social forestry has been proposed on the banks of the rivers flow through the planning area. New Recreational centers are proposed in the villages Dhekiajuli Gaon, Balishih Gaon, Mith Aam Bengali Gaon and Manojuli Gaon. A 50.0m and 15.0 m buffer on both banks on the river and marked water bodies within Master Plan Area and Municipal Area respectively has been proposed for recreational facilities and other related activities. The playground in the village Balisiha under Dhekiajuli Sports Association will be developed atleast as state level stadium. All the existing cremation grounds/ burial ground/ grave yard has been proposed to be developed with all modern facilities.

**8.2.6 TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION:** An area of 1.39 Sq. Km. of land is proposed under transport and communication. All major roads within the planning area are to be widened; and improved; missing link, if any is proposed for development to bring the road network efficiency. A **ring road** is proposed in the planning area to divert traffic from the core of Dhekiajuli town. A modern transport terminal has been proposed at Dhekiajuli Gaon, on a Govt. vacant land 8 (Eight) Bighas, 3(three) Kathas & 13 (Thirteen) Lessa of where a Inter District Bus Terminus as well as Truck Terminus will be created.

The **Zero point** of the Dhekiajuli town has been fixed in front of the Dhekiajuli Police Station and its RL (86.192 M) has been carried from the Dhekiajuli Road Railway Station with the help of level survey. From this RL, the RL of entire roads of DMP can be measured.



A Transport Oriented Development (TOD) Zone has been proposed along the proposed Ring Road as per latest Government guidelines.



**8.2.7 AGRICULTURAL USE:** An area of 1.12 Sq. Km. of land is proposed for agriculture use. These areas may provide vegetables and perishable requirement to the planning area; economic program may be initiated in phases for urban cultivation in course.

**8.2.8 GREEN BELT:** An area of 0.92 Sq. Km. is proposed under Green Belt Zone. It will work as buffer zones between two developed uses either of same use or of different uses.

### **8.3 COMPOSITE ZONES OR MIXED ZONES**

Area for Mixed use has been proposed along the NH-15 at the entry and exit direction of Dhekiajuli Master Plan Area.

### **ENFORCEMENT OF MASTER PLAN**

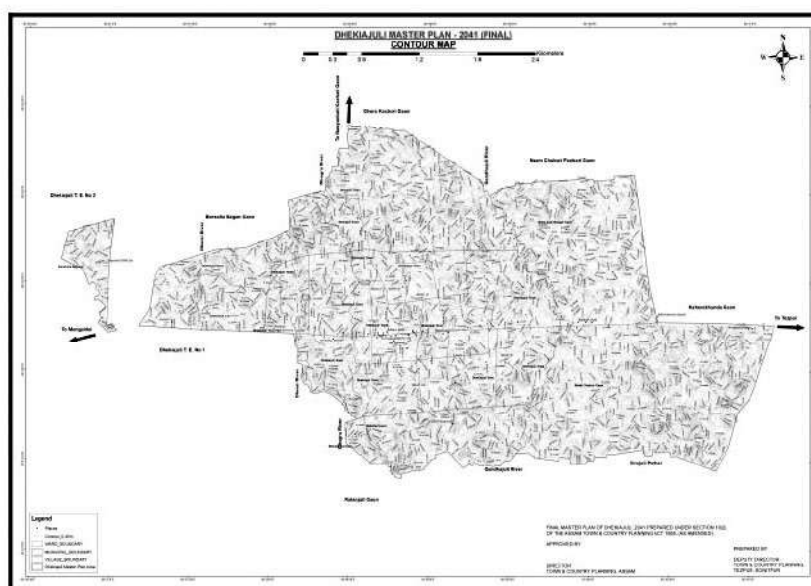
The proposed master plan once approved and adopted by the Govt. of Assam, will be enforced as per Assam Town & Country Planning Act, 1959 (as amended) by the Gaon Panchayats for the villages included in the Master Plan and Dhekiajuli Municipality for the municipal area with the provisions of latest Zoning Regulations & Assam Unified Building Construction (Regulation) Byelaws, 2022 approved by the Govt. of Assam.

## CHAPTER – IX

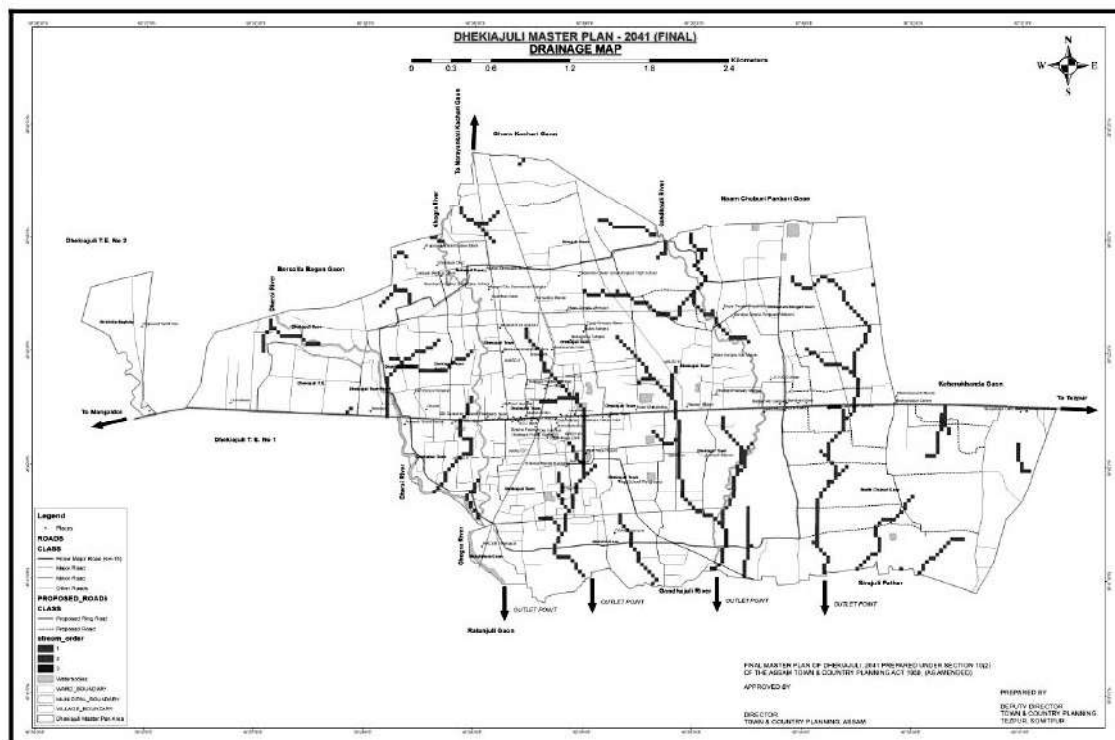
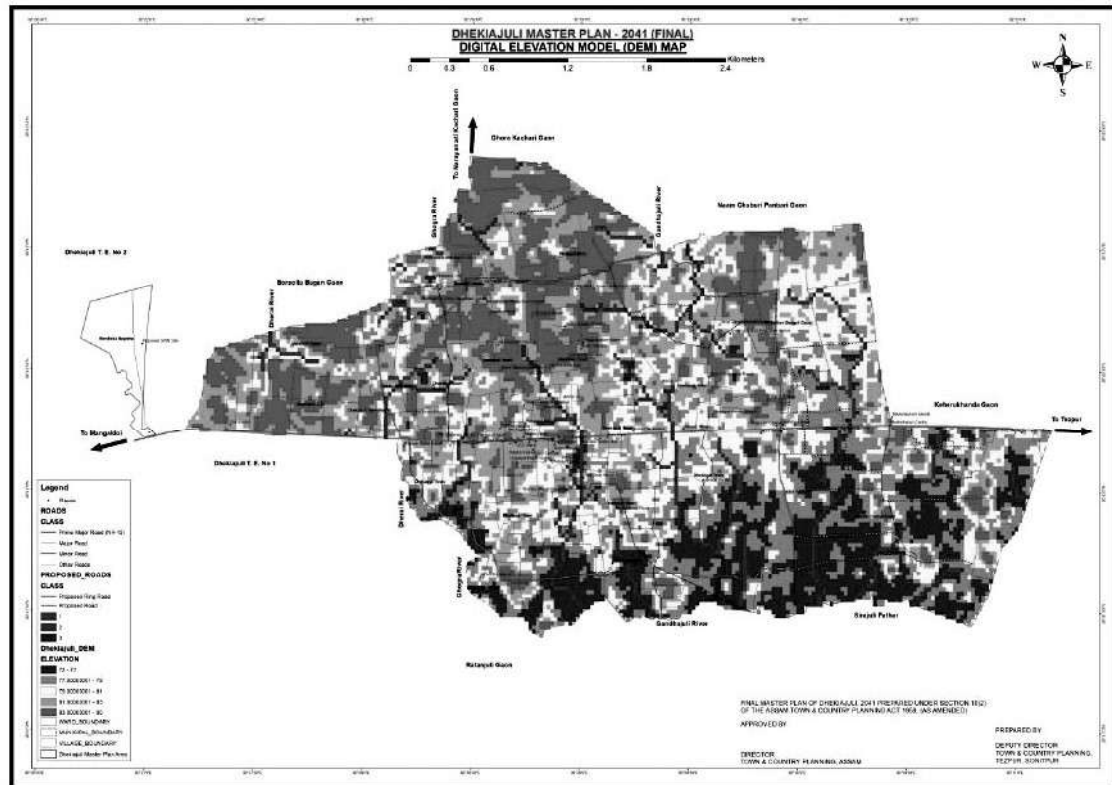
### PROPOSED PROJECT'S BRIEF AND TENTATIVE FUNDING SOURCE

Without proposing projects, a master plan prepared for a town cannot be completed one. The major infrastructure projects for the entire Dhekiajuli Master Plan area will be Storm Water Drainage Network, Sewerage Treatment Plan, and Potable Water Supply to all the households of Dhekiajuli Master Plan etc.

The Drainage Master Plan for Dhekiajuli will be prepared by Drainage & Sewerage Division, Guwahati, Town & Country Planning Assam. The contour map @ **0.45 M interval, Digital Elevation Model map** have been prepared, which will help in preparing the Drainage & Sewerage Plan for Dhekiajuli Master Plan Area. A map showing the existing natural drainage network **with outlet points** has been prepared which will help in preparing Drainage Master Plan for Dhekiajuli too.

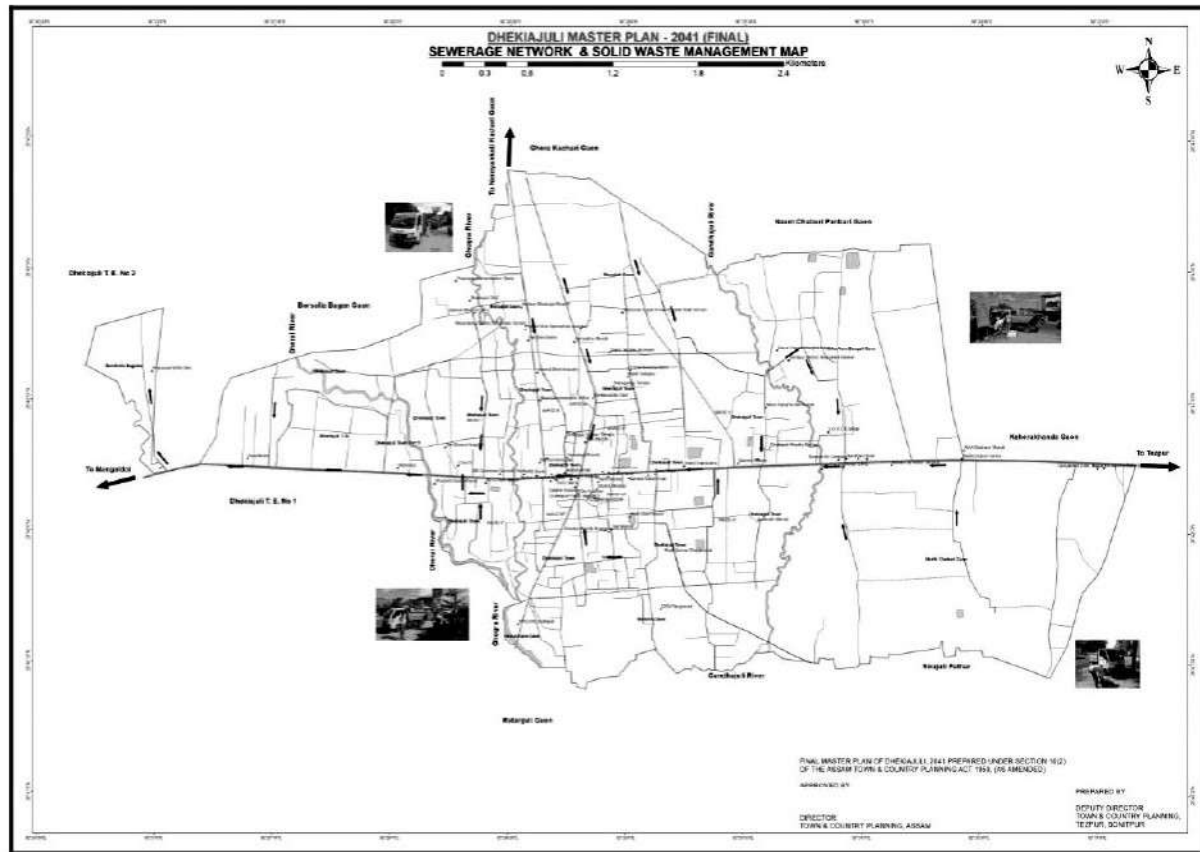






The Sewerage Network Plan will be prepared by Drainage & Sewerage Division, Guwahati, Town & Country Planning Assam, STP site has been proposed within the area earmarked for

solid waste management. A map has been showing the proposed Sewerage Network Plan and proposed Solid Waste Management Site with Secondary Transfer Points.



All the rural households within entire Dhekiajuli Master Plan area will have pipe water supply connection under Jal Jeevan Mission and for Dhekiajuli Municipal area new water supply schemes has already been proposed under AMRUT 2.0.

Town/ Village	Proposed WSS		
	Source	Capacity of Overhead Tank	No. of Home Connections
Dhekiajuli Gaon (Dhekiajuli Gaon PWSS)	Ground Water	60,000 Litres	367
Dhekiajuli Bagan No.1	will be served from Dhekiajuli Gaon PWSS		
Monujuli Gaon	Ground	1. 50,000 Litres	1. 330

Monojuli No. 1 PWSS & Monojuli No. 2 PWSS	Water	2. 50,000 Litres	2. 336
Mitharam Bangali Gaon	will be served from existing Kehekhandha PWSS & Keherukhana Panchayat PWSS		
Bhaluk Dhara (Bhalukdhara PWSS)	Ground Water	15,000 Litres	68
Bali Siha Gaon (Upper Balisiha PWSS)	Ground Water	40,000 Litres	237
Medhi Chuburi Gaon (Medhi Chuburi Gadhajuli PWSS & Medhi Chuburi No.1 PWSS)	Ground Water	1. 40,000 Litres 2. 40,000 Litres	1. 280 2.280
Moinajuli Gaon (Moinajuli PWSS)	Ground Water	50,000 Litres	308
Dhekiajuli (MB) (PWSS under AMRUT 2.0)	Ground Water	1. 6,00,000 Litres Elevated Service Reservoir at Ward No. 1 2. 9,00,000 Litres Elevated Service Reservoir near 30 bedded hospital 3. 3 nos. Deep Tube Well at Chilarai Complex Ward No. 10, Sahid Park Ward No. 7, Sahid Smarak Park Ward No. 5	All town population will cover

Map has been prepared showing the existing and proposed Water Supply network for Dhekiaju Master Plan Area.



## 1. Roads

Name of the scheme	Mouza	Sl. no.	Type of road	Length of the Roads in m.
Construction of Road within Dhekiajuli Master Plan Area	Dhekiajuli Mouza	1	Roads under Municipal area.	16029.00
		2	Roads under Master Plan area.	17800.00
	Dhekiajuli & Borchalla Mouza	3	Ring road side A	10440.00
		4	Ring road side B	10440.00
		5	Side and middle portion of Ring Road with signage all.	10440.00
	Borchalla Mouza	6	Roads under Master Plan area.	13600.00
			Total	44269.00

## 2. Storm Water Drains & STP

Type of projects	Length of the existing drain in m.	Length of the drain to be constructed	Unit
Storm Water Drains for Dhekiajuli Master Plan Area			
Type 1	10350.00	5679.00	m
Type 2	-	17800.00	m
Type 3	-	5800.00	m
Sewerage Treatment Plant for whole Master Plan Area		1	no.
<b>Total</b>		29279.00	

3. Street Lighting for the entire Dhekiajuli Master Plan Area.
4. Solid Waste management Project.
5. One state level Stadium.
6. One transport terminal with public bus terminal, truck terminal with logistics.
7. Development of Weekly Market with all modern facilities.
8. Integrated Office Building at Monojuli.
9. Renovation & Extension of 'Prasaanti Lodge'
10. Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant (FSTP).

### **9.2 FUND REQUIRED FOR EACH SECTOR/PROJECT IDENTIFIED UNDER THE SECTORS**

Fund required for the above-mentioned projects have been calculated as per the latest Delhi Schedule of Rates.

#### 1. Roads

Name of the scheme	Mouza	Sl. no.	Type of road	Length of the Roads in m.	Cost for construction in Rs.	Total estimated cost in Rs.
					For 1.00m Road with Paver Block	
Master Plan Implementation project.	Dhekiajuli Mouza	1	Roads under Municipal area.	16029.00	6083.710	97515787.590
		2	Roads under Master Plan area.	17800.00	6083.710	108290038.000
	Dhekiajuli & Borchalla Mouza	3	Ring road side A	10440.00	61880.420	646031584.800
		4	Ring road side B	10440.00	61880.420	646031584.800
		5	Side and middle portion of Ring Road with all accessories.	10440.00	8700.000	90828000.000
	Borchalla Mouza	6	Roads under Master Plan area.	13600.00	6083.710	82738456.000
			Total	44269.00		1671435451.00
					<b>Say, Rs.</b>	<b>167.00 Crores</b>

## 2. Storm Water Drains & STP

Type of projects	Length of the existing drain in m.	Length of the drain to be constructed	Unit	Cost for construction in Rs. For 1.00m drain with cover	Total estimated cost in Rs.
Storm Water Drains for Dhekiajuli Master Plan Area					
Type 1	10350.00	21708.00	m	14585.23	316616172.840
Type 2	-	35600.00	m	16274.72	579380032.000
Type 3	-	11600.00	m	20425.95	236941020.000
Sewerage Treatment Plant for whole Master Plan Area		1	no.	10000000.00	100000000.000
<b>Total</b>		68908.00			1232937224.840
				<b>Say, Rs.</b>	<b>123.30 Cr.</b>

3. Street Lighting with LED Bulb for the entire Dhekiajuli Master Plan Area.....  
Rs. 8.00 Crores
4. Solid Waste management Project..... Rs. 15.00 Crores
5. One state level Stadium..... Rs. 30.00 Crores
6. One transport terminal with public bus terminal, truck terminal with logistics...  
Rs. 50.00 Crores
7. Development of Weekly Market with all modern facilities.... Rs. 20.00 Crores
8. Integrated Office Building at Monojuli..... Rs. 20.00 Crores
9. Renovation & Extension of 'Prasaanti Lodge' ..... Rs. 5.00 Crores
10. Proposed Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant (FSTP):

Dhekiajuli Municipal Board has a total of 1 cesspool vehicles (1 of 2000 liters capacity). Recently a FSTP has been proposed for the town.

The sludge production method is based on the empirical number called volume of digested sludge in a septic tank. As per the IS 2470 which gives the practice of installation of septic tank the volume of digested sludge can be calculated as 0.00021 cum per person per day which is 13 litres per capita per annum.

The sludge load as per sludge production method is 10 KLD. But the actual sludge load collected is calculated by sludge collection method. In Municipal Board there are 1 cesspool vehicle owned capacities.

As per the sludge production method, the sludge generated is 10 KLD whereas that by sludge collection method is 0.2 KLD. The Government of Assam is considering enforcing scheduled desludging of septic tanks in urban areas of Assam. If this gets implemented, all HH/ establishment have to empty their septic tanks every 3 or 3 years as per a schedule whether their septic tank is full or not. There might also be an increased demand for septage treatment especially during monsoons and emergencies. Thus a higher capacity of treatment plant should be considered. Hence for Dhekiajuli, the required FSTP capacity is considered to be 10 KLD.

The site for FSTP construction will be at Surjyapur, under Village Borsola Bagich Gaon, Mouza- Dhekiajuli.

The work has been named as “Selection of Concessionaire for Moving Bed Bio Reactor (MBBR) technology of a 10 KLD FSTP for 3(Three) years in Dhekiajuli” for an estimated amount of Rs. 1.11 Crores (Rupees One Crore & Eleven Lakhs) only.

### **9.3 IDENTIFICATION OF LAND SITE OF PROPOSALS**

The sites for the above-mentioned projects are shown in Proposed Land Use Plan of Dhekiajuli Final Master Plan, 2041

### **9.4 INDICATIVE SOURCES OF FUND**

The source of the fund for the above- mentioned projects will be sought from different Urban Development Schemes/ Programmes of Govt. of India and Govt. of Assam.



## CHAPTER – X

### DISASTER PLAN

**Dhekiajuli** falls under Seismic Zone V and witnessed two major earthquakes in the region. The Assam-Tibet Earthquake of 1950 measuring 8.5 in the Richter scale was the worst felt earthquake in the district and nearly 4000 people lost their life in the state. With increased density of urban population over the period combined with haphazard growth the risk from earthquake has increased manifold. Data on disaster occurrence, its effect upon people and its cost to countries, are primary inputs to analyze the temporal and geographical trends in disaster impact. Disaster losses, provide the basis for identifying where, and to what extent, the potentially negative outcomes embedded in the concept of risk is realized. They help to understand where, and to whom, disaster risk becomes impact. They also provide the basis for risk assessment processes, a departing point for the application of disaster reduction measures. Development cannot be sustainable unless disaster mitigation is built into development process. Investments in mitigation are more cost effective than expenditure on relief and rehabilitation. Prevention and mitigation contribute to lasting improvement in safety and are essential to integrated disaster management. Disaster response alone is not sufficient as it yields only temporary results at very high cost. So, emphasis must be on Disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness, which help in achieving objectivity of vulnerability reduction.

As per Section 40 of Disaster Management Act 2005 that every department of the State Government shall prepare a Disaster Management Plan.

#### IMPORTANCE OF PUTTING DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLANS IN PLACE:

Disasters are events that have a huge impact on humans and/or the environment. Disasters require government intervention. They are not always unpredictable. Floods take place in valleys

and flood plains, droughts in areas with unstable and low rainfall, and oil spills happen in shipping lanes. This predictability provides opportunities to plan for, prevent and to lessen the impact of disasters.

Disasters arise from both natural and human causes, and the responses needed could stretch community and government capacity to the limit. Disasters are inevitable although we do not always know when and where they will happen. But their worst effects can be partially or completely prevented by preparation, early warning, and swift, decisive responses.

Disaster management aims to reduce the occurrence of disasters and to reduce the impact of those that cannot be prevented. The government White paper and Act on Disaster Management define the roles of Local Authorities as well as Provincial and National government in disaster management.

North East Region has been vulnerable to many disasters in the past both natural and manmade, we can notice that most of the disasters have occurred within the last two decades, and the frequency, intensity and magnitude of the disasters are ever increasing.

#### **PLAN OBJECTIVES**

The objectives of the District Disaster Management Plan are:

- Disaster management in the routine affairs of the department.
- To provide technical and humanitarian assistance during disaster.
- Prompt and effective discharge of departmental responsibilities during disaster situations
- Ensuring safety of departmental infrastructure, human resource and other assets
- Ensuring safety of the beneficiaries and others
- Speedy restoration after disaster impact
- To conduct trainings and capacity building for effective prevention, mitigation and response for disasters.

- To undertake information, education and communication activities to create awareness among the communities and the general public.

#### **DISASTER MANAGEMENT CYCLE:**

In multi-hazard response plan, the disaster management cycle has a significant role to play. The four stages of disaster cycle have their own importance in terms of their implementation during, after and before the occurrence of any disaster.

##### **Pre disaster activities**

1. Policy development and National, State, district, local level disaster organization formation
2. Vulnerability and capacity assessment.
3. Prevention and mitigation
4. Preparedness, planning and training

##### **Emergency activities**

1. Warning (beginning before the actual event)
2. Evacuation, search and rescue
3. Emergency assistance (relief) – food, water, shelter, medical aid

##### **Post disaster activities**

1. Repair and restoration of life lines (power, telecommunications, water transportation)
2. Reconstruction and rehabilitation.

#### **PROFILE OF THE DEPARTMENT: -**

This is a municipal office under the Director, Municipal Administration, Dispur, Guwahati-6 (Department of Housing & Urban Affairs). The office is situated at Dhekiajuli town in Lachit Bhawan, near the weekly market of the Dhekiajuli.

**1) Departmental works:**

-Implementation of schemes related to Central and State Govt. fund for infrastructure development.

-Cleaning and scientific dumping and management of waste generated in the town

**2) Office Building:-**

It is a G+2 belongs to Dhekiajuli Municipality.

**3) Status of employees: -**

Sl. No.	Staff strength & pattern	Total	Male	Female
1	Executive Officer	1	1	Nil
2	Asstt. Engineer	1	1	Nil
3.	Junior Engineer	2	1	1
4.	Head Assistant	1	1	Nil
5.	UDA	1	1	Nil
6.	LDA	3	2	1
7.	Tax Daroga	1	1	Nil
8.	Tax Collector	2	2	Nil
10.	Asstt. Tax Collector	2	2	Nil
9.	Mohurrir	1	Nil	1
10.	Sanitary Inspector	1	Nil	1
11.	Electrical Line Attendant	1	1	Nil
12.	Driver	7	7	Nil
13.	Grade IV	11	10	1
14.	Labourer	28	28	Nil
15.	Harijon	25	17	8
<b>Total</b>		<b>89</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>13</b>

There are 88 employees in this office as of now, out of which 13 are female.

**10.1 FLOOD/URBAN FLOOD**

Water and Climate Related	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Floods and Drainage management</li> <li>• Cyclones</li> <li>• Tornadoes &amp; Hurricanes</li> <li>• Hailstorm</li> <li>• Cloud burst</li> <li>• Snow Avalanches</li> <li>• Heat &amp; cold Waves</li> <li>• Thunder &amp; Lightning</li> <li>• Sea Erosion</li> <li>• Droughts</li> </ul>
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**➤ Flood : -**

The general reason of occurrence of flood in Sonitpur District is due to overflow of River Brahmaputra and its tributaries, namely. **Dhekiajuli** Town faces urban flooding due to artificial reduction Cross section of Tributaries, namely Dherai, Ghadhajuli and Ghogra and improper execution of drainage System.

**10.2 EARTHQUAKE**

.Geological Related	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Earthquakes</li> <li>• Landslides &amp; Mudflows</li> <li>• Dam Bursts &amp; Dam Failures</li> <li>• Mine Fires</li> </ul>
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➤ **Earthquake :-**

As per the latest seismic zoning map of India, the **Dhekiajuli** falls under High Risk Zone- V, where a maximum intensity of IX can be expected.

### 10.3 OTHERS

Chemical Industrial and Nuclear Related	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chemical and Industrial Disasters</li> <li>• Nuclear Disasters</li> </ul>
Accident Related	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Road, Rail and other Transportation accidents including Waterways</li> <li>• Mine Flooding</li> <li>• Major Building Collapse</li> <li>• Serial Bomb Blasts</li> <li>• Festival Related Disasters</li> <li>• Urban Fires</li> <li>• Oil Spill</li> <li>• Village Fires</li> <li>• Boat Capsizing</li> <li>• Forest Fires</li> <li>• Electrical Disasters &amp; Fires</li> </ul>

➤ **Soil Erosion : -**

The soil erosion at the embankment of Brahmaputra is major threat to many places in Sonitpur District.

➤ **Fires : -**

The fire takes places in Sonitpur District due to short circuit in commercial areas. Mainly fire takes place from March to April when the climate remains very dry and probability is more instance of fire breakout. The towns in the district are also prone to industrial disaster

In Sonitpur District cases related to low density cyclone occurred in some places.

**SEASONAL CALENDAR FOR DIFFERENT TYPES OF HAZARDS:**

Sl. No.	Type	Hazard												Remarks
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
1	Flood						←————→							
2	Earthquake	←————→												
3	Fire	←————→												
4	Landslide						←————→							
5	Cyclone				←————→									
6	Erosion				←————→									
7	Epidemic				←————→									
8	Accident	←————→												
9	Riot	←————→												

**Likely Geographical extent and magnitude / severity:**

- 1) Assam as a whole is within the Zone V of earthquake zone. Especially Dhekiajuli has witnessed a devastating earthquake in 1950. So, it can be said that geographically and geologically Dhekiajuli is situated in a very hazards prone zone in the context of earthquake.
- 3) Chances of Landslide are comparatively less in this district. But fire can break out in the congested residential and commercial areas, markets of the town anytime during lean season, so is the risk of epidemic in the slum/basti areas. The district has faced cyclones several times in the past. Road accident, rail accident, collapse of multi-storied buildings etc. may occur at any time; of course, communal/ other riot is not so common in this district.



**Preparedness & Response System**

<i>Department</i>	<i>Response System</i>			
	<i>Preparedness</i>	<i>Pre (after Warning)</i>	<i>During Disaster</i>	<i>Post Disaster</i>
Dhekiajuli MB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity building ( training) and sensitization among departmental official &amp; staff</li> <li>Assessment of existing departmental building &amp; other hazard's.</li> <li>Identification of vulnerable building ( Safety Audit ) in towns and necessary direction to Urban local Body's for necessary action</li> </ul>	<p>Pre preparedness in case of a disaster like flood. Earthquake etc., collection of some construction materials like bamboo, rope, wire, wood, sand, cement bags, First Aid kit etc., will be kept ready.</p> <p>Coordination with District Disaster Management Authority</p> <p>Dissemination of information for early warning to</p>	<p>During disaster this department will provide technical manpower support to restore essential services and coordinate with DDMA</p>	<p>After the disaster this department will make assessment of destruction and report to District Admin.</p> <p>Identification of rehabilitation site</p> <p>Modification of Master Plan</p> <p>Preparation of any new Master Plan for</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Evacuation Plan in high rise and life line building</li> </ul>	general public with the aegis of DDMA .		affected areas.
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### **Prevention & Mitigation Plan –**

Proper implementation and enforcement of Assam Unified Building Construction (Regulation) Byelaws, 2022 & Sensitization among stakeholders engaged for construction work / owners to use disaster resistant technologies

### **10.4 STANDARD OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES (SOP) ON DISASTER**

- ❖ Written guideline that precisely defines how operations are to be carried out.
- ❖ An organizational directive that establishes a standard course of action.
- ❖ Written guidelines that explain what is expected and required of the personnel.
- ❖ Standardization of activities:-
  - Identify planned and agreed upon roles & actions.
  - Promotes coordination and communication amongst personnel.
  - Simplify decision making during potentially stressful conditions.

**Emergency Support Function (ESF):**

1.	<b>NAME OF HEAD</b>	EXECUTIVE OFFICER, DHEKIAJULI MB; MOBILE No:-	NODEL OFFICER (EXECUTION OF SOP)
2.		ASST. ENGINEER, DHEKIAJULI MB; MOBILE No:-	EXECUTION OF SOP & SUPERVISION OF ESF 1 & 2

**Damage Assessment:**

The team consist of technical person as mentioned in ESF 1 will do the rapid damage assessment in post disaster as per Annexure – 2.

**ESF 1:- Damage Assessment & Monitoring Team (DAMT):**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Contact No.	Ward Nos.	Remarks
1	AE		Overall Incharge	The officials will assess the ground situation in their respective areas and report to control room
2	JE 1		1,2,3	
3	JE 2		4,5,6	
4	JE 3		7,8,9,10	

Note:-Damage Assessment of Buildings through Rapid Visual Screening ( RVS ) as per Annexure – 3

**ESF 2:- Rapid Assessment Team (RAT):**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Contact No.	Area	Remarks
1	Head Assistant		Technical Supervisor will give necessary direction for field visit	The officials will assess the ground situation and assist / report to concern DAMT officials and report to control room
2	UDA			
3	LDA			
4	Tax Daroga			
5	Tax Collector			

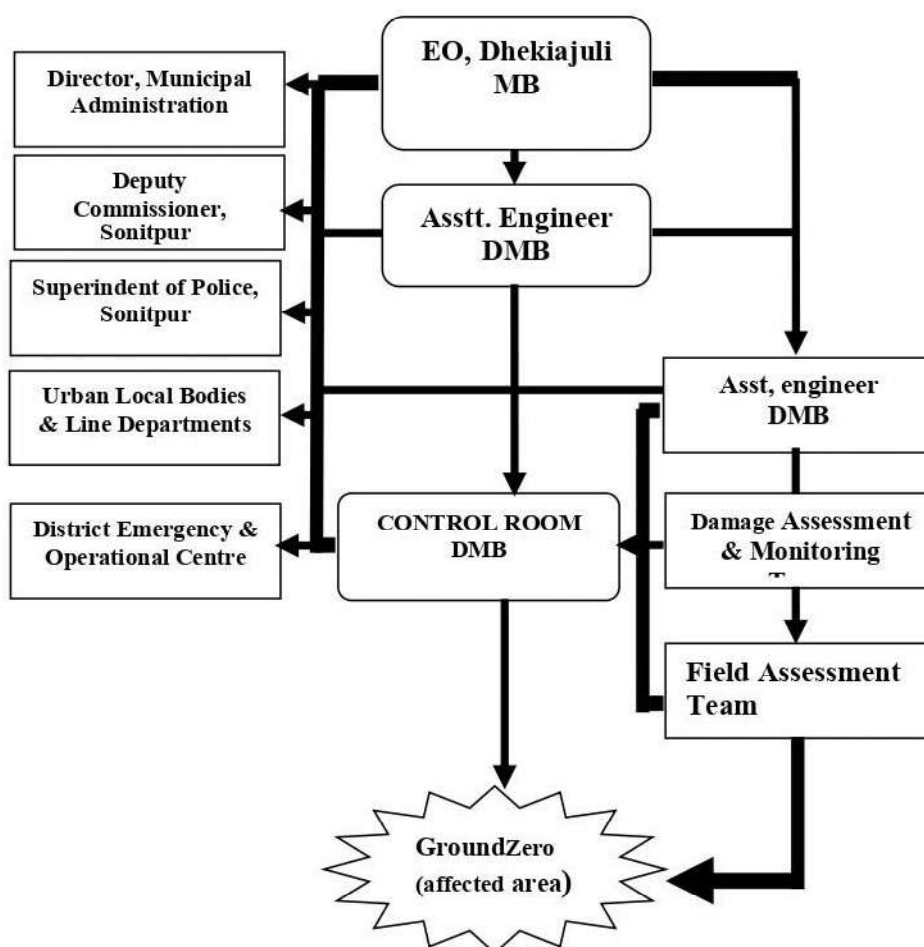
**8.10 ESF 3:- Control Room Setup & Logistics :**

<b>HeadAsstt (CONTROL ROOM IN-CHARGE )</b> Mobile No:-	1. LDA 1  2. LDA 2  3. LDA 3
<b>UDAsstt. ( DATA COMPILATION &amp; DAILY REPORT TO HEAD &amp; CONCERN OFFICES )</b> Mobile No:-	1 LDA 4  2. LDA 5  3. LDA 6
<b>Junior Engineer 3</b> ( LOGESTIC & SAFETY / SECURITY OF OFFICIALS) Mobile No:-	1. Sanitary Inspector  2. Gr-IV-1  3. Gr-IV-2

## EQUIPMENTS

Sl.No	Particulars	Contact No	Equipments	
1.	Asst. Engineer Dhekiajuli Municipal Board		JCB 2DX	1 No.
			Skid Steer Loader	2 Nos.
			AutoTipper	4 Nos.
			Tractor with trailer	1 No.
			Tipper (407)	1 No.
			Push Cart	2 Nos.

## Command and Control (SOP)



## ANNEXURE – 1

**1. Functional organization structure:**

- a) Department of Housing & Urban Affairs at State Govt.
- b) Director, Municipal Administration, Dispur, Guwahati-6.
- c) Revenue Circle Office, Dhekiajuli under Sonitpur DDMA.

**2. Inventory of departmental resources:**

- a) Resource : - Department provides technical support.
- b) Capacity :- Officials to be trained for Earthquake engineering & Rapid Visual Screening etc.
- c) Location :- Dhekiajuli Municipality, Lachit Complex,  
PO - Dhekiajuli,  
Pin-784110

**3. Details of officers at State & District level:**

- 1. Director, Municipal Administration, Dispur, Guwahati.

Phone:

- 2. Revenue Circle Office, Dhekiajuli.

Phone:

**4. Special decision-making procedure:** As per SOP.**5. Details of budget provision:** Budget provision is a must for successful implementation of SOP. Necessary direction to be received from Head office regarding such as provision related to Disaster.

**6. Details of departmental officials:**

SL. NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	MOBILE NO.
1.		Executive Officer	
2.		Asstt. Engineer	
3.		Junior Engineer	
4.		Head Assistant	
5.		UDA	
6.		LDA	
7.		Tax Daroga	
8.		Tax Collector	
9.		Asstt. Tax Collector	
10.		Mohurrir	
11.		Sanitary Inspector	
12.		Electrical Line Attendant	
13.		Driver	
14.		Grade IV	
15.		Labourer	
16.		Harijon	

**ANNEXURE - 2****Check list for damage assessment**

- i) Geographical area impacted
- ii) Structural damage to buildings etc.
- iii) Damage to roads and bridges, public buildings shops, workshops, stalls etc.
- iv) Damage to water supply lines, electricity supply lines, public utilities etc.

**Tools for rapid assessment**

- i) Photographs, video graph/film of the affected area
- ii) Field Report

Sl.No	No. of Buildings / infrastructure affected	Location	Action Taken	Remarks/ Any SOS to Control Room
Name:-  Sign :-  Date :-  Note:- SOS related to Life trap, Emergency Medical support, Rescue etc.				

- iii) Report from Administration/ ULBs/ Media etc.
- iv) Rapid Visual Screening ( RVS) Survey
- v) Mapping of affected area / buildings / infrastructure
- vi) Safety Gear for officials.



### Seismic Zone V

[illegible]

## Plan to Scale

Building Name .....  
Use .....  
Address .....  
House No. .... Pin .....  
Other Identifier .....  
No. of Stories.....  
Year Built .....  
Total Floor Area ..... (Sq.m.)

## PHOTOGRAPH

OCCUPANCY		SITE	FALLING HAZARDS
Resi: Ord/Imp. School Health Assemble Office Commercial Historic Emer. Service Industrial	Max. Number of Person 0-10 10-50 51-100 > 100 Residents _____ Floating _____	High W.T. (within 8m) ____ Liquefiable (if sandy soil) Land Slide Prone	Chimneys <input type="checkbox"/> Cladding <input type="checkbox"/>  Parapets <input type="checkbox"/> Others <input type="checkbox"/> r

Probable maximum Grade of Damage

Building Type	Masonry Building				RC or steel Frame Building				URM infill	Wood
	A, A+	B, B+	C, C+	D	C, C+	D	E, E+	F		
Damage Grade in Zone V	G 5	G 5	G 4	G3	G4	G3	G2	G1	G4	G4

Note : + sign indicate higher strength hence somewhat lower damage expected than that stated.

Also Average damage in one building type in the area may be lower by one grade point than the probable maximum indicated. Surveyor will identify the Building Type, encircle it, also the corresponding damage grade and tick mark the recommendation.

*Recommended Action:*

- 1) A, A+ or B, B+ : Evaluate in detail for need reconstruction or possible retrofitting to achieve type C or D  
 2) C, C+ : Evaluate in detail for need of retrofitting to achieve type D  
 3) URM infill : evaluate for need of reconstruction or possible retrofitting to level D  
 4) Wood : evaluate in detail for retrofitting

Surveyor's Signature \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date \_\_\_\_\_

